FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 146 30 July 1981

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'DOUBLE-FACED' U.S. DISARMAMENT POLICY ATTACKED

LD291430 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio observer Igor Dmitriyev]

[Text] Repeating the view of Eugene Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, [Assistant Secretary of Defense-Designate] Mr Richard Perle has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that SALT talks with the USSR would not start until next spring, but at the same time he has said he hopes that a new SALT agreement could be concluded during President Reagan's first 4 years.

The U.S. administration has no serious negotiation position but still claims that negotiations are possible and that a new agreement with this country can be concluded. What is it if not a double-faced policy? On the one hand the administration insists on a higher level of NATO's military preparedness but on the other hand reassures its allies that it is willing to reduce arms. To make negotiations difficult if not impossible, provided they are ever held, the Reagan administration is bent on aggravating the situation to a point where it hopes to dictate its own conditions to the Soviet Union.

A case in point is the planned deployment of the new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Claiming they are an answer to Soviet missiles known in the West as SS-20, Washington deliberately avoids mentioning some very important facts about its own missiles. First of all, while Soviet missiles cannot reach the United States, the Pershing II and the cruise missile can hit targets inside the Soviet Union. Moreover, it takes only from 5 to 6 minutes for the Pershing II to reach targets in the USSR. So if we consider the overall situation, American missles in Western Europe are not medium-range but strategic in terms of Soviet security. Secondly, if an American missile launched from a West European pad accurately hit the target inside the Soviet Union, what is this country supposed to do? Retaliate against the West European pad, or against the side to whom the missile belongs? Or both? Neither Washington nor its allies in Europe have ever bothered to discuss this aspect of the situation. In other words, while the Soviet missiles have been deployed on Soviet territory as an answer to the constant modernization of NATO's and America's [word indistinct] forces, the American missiles are the means of achieving superiority over this country.

Much the same goes for strategic arms. According to some press reports the U.S. administration is going to scrap the time-tested negotiation principles that have led to the signing, unfortunately not the ratification, of the SALT II treaty, and propose new principles. Even American experts agree that these principles are going to complicate verification of compliance and can lead Soviet-American talks into a blind alley. One of them is the so-called (?throw-weight) of nuclear charges.

In a recent article in the central Soviet daily PRAVDA, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov has once again called for a resumption of talks on arms control and reduction and set forth new intitatives in this field, including the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. To disregard the Soviet initiative and readiness to negotiate or to attribute it to weakness is to waste precious time and commit a grave error.

U.S. USING 'SOVIET THREAT' TO WHIP UP WAR HYSTERIA

LD291320 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jul, TASS--The Reagan administration is unleashing a new round of the arms race in a bid to achieve a unilateral strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

Addressing the Washington public organization called "The Women's Economic Round Table," the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger shared his nostalgic reminiscences about "days long since gone by" when, in his opinion, the United States possessed an undoubted and overwhelming military superiority.

The chief of the U.S. Defence Department stressed that the administration intends to carry out a comprehensive programme for building up the country's military might, including modernization and further sophistication of both the strategic and conventional armed forces. Besides, such a build-up is to be pursued consistently and systematically, irrespective of the international or internal political situation of the United States.

The Pentagon chief noted that within the framework of this programme measures will also be taken to assure a transition to obligatory draft, to place industry on a military footing and to mobilize "scientific and technological talent" of America for the development of new types and systems of weapons.

He said that implementation of these measures will call for huge investment--on the order of 1,500 billion dollars over the next five years, but that will, allegedly, have only a minimum negative impact on the U.S. economy since the buildup of the Pentagon budget is occurring against the backdrop of a sharp reduction in the other items of federal budget spending. Thus, the defence secretary actually admitted that the cuts in the social programmes were due not to the need to fight inflation as is being repeated over and over again by the official propaganda, but above all to the need to finance the arms race.

To justify the unprecedented--in their scope and scale--military preparations, the head of the Defence Department again brought out into the light of day the threadbare myth about a "growing Soviet threat."

But this sort of "arguing," however, clearly holds no water. In his previous utterances, Weinberger himself said that the United States possessed sufficient strategic arsenal of "deterrence." The final reports to Congress from the recent Carter administration asserted that there existed rough parity between the USSR and the USA in the field of strategic armaments.

Consequently, "the Soviet threat" has nothing to do with the stepped up military preparations by Washington. This bogie is used by Washington only in order to whip up the war hysteria and to condition the public opinion on new military adventures abroad aimed at unobstructed plunder of the wealth of the developing nations, repression of the national-liberation movements and establishing U.S. domination in the world.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES RESULTS OF LATEST MBFR ROUND

PM291348 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondents L. Stepanov and Yu. Sibirtsev: "Taking a New Step: 24th Round of Vienna Talks Has Ended"]

[Text] Vienna--It is hot in Vienna. The thermometer rises above the 30-degree mark at noon. But in the vast, lofty halls of the Hofburg Palace, where the latest round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has just ended, it is quite cool. If you bear in mind the results of the recent 24th round, their temperature is very close to zero.

The talks have been under way for 8 years now. Their basis was agreed on earlier and a definite goal was outlined. Yet no promising news emanates from the Hofburg, where diplomats and military experts from 19 countries regularly meet.

What is the reason for such protracted discussion on a most important and urgent problem? Why, despite the understanding reached and the rapprochement on a number of aspects of the reductions of armed forces and arms, have those taking part in the talks failed to advance to the conclusion of even an initial agreement?

To answer this question we must know what the representatives of various countries are bringing to the talks, what their proposals, ideas, true objectives and intentions are. It is important to determine the degree to which the sides want to achieve specific results and their readiness to embark on a compromise solution to attain a common goal. It is from precisely such components that success can emerge, that the positive result people are awaiting so expectantly can be determined.

From the very start of the talks the socialist countries defined their goals: They want and will consistently seek the conclusion of an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, a real and honest agreement from which both the states participating in the talks and all other countries which want to live in peace would benefit. This concerns primarily the peoples of Europe, where the greatest and most dangerous concentration of military potential now exists.

The socialist countries believe that it is very important to achieve a first agreement halting rivalry in building up armaments and armed forces. This agreement should clearly draw an upper limit to the collective ceilings of the armed forces of each side--NATO and the Warsaw Pact. To wit: Some 900,000 men each, including 700,000 men for the ground forces after two reduction stages. Full parity, to which the NATO countries' representatives attach such importance, could thus be ensured.

Within the framework of the first agreement the socialist countries suggest reducing armed forces in central Europe by 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 13,000 U.S. servicemen. Taking into account the Soviet troops already withdrawn unilaterally from the GDR, 53,000 soldiers would leave central Europe. That is a lot for a practical beginning. It is also important that the agreement erect a reliable barrier on the path of the further buildup of troops in central Europe.

The socialist countries' proposals give an exhaustive reply to the question of the procedure for troop reductions. Soviet troops would be withdrawn at division level and U.S. troops in brigades, units and subunits. At the same time there would be a reduction of arms either within the units which were being withdrawn or on a selective basis. The idea of selective reduction belongs to the West, which once suggested reducing U.S. nuclear weapons in exchange for Soviet tanks.

Commitments to "freeze" the numerical strength of the troops of those countries taking no part in reductions during the first stage should be an inalienable element of a first agreement. Finally, a first agreement should contain clauses ensuring its organic connection with a second agreement. The first stage is not viewed in isolation but as the initial stage for subsequent, larger-scale agreements.

What are the Western side's proposals? Perhaps they also contain something positive and useful? We must begin with the fact that the NATO countries have entirely removed the question of reducing armaments during the first stage. The question has been removed despite an unambiguous indication on this score in the agreed mandate of the talks. The solution of one of the talks' main tasks--the reduction of the high concentration of armaments in central Europe--has thus been deadlocked.

The Western proposals contain no commitments to "freeze" the number of troops during the first stage. There is no mention of reducing troops during the second stage. It is easy to discern here the intention to avoid totally any reduction or limitation of the main contingent of NATO troops in central Europe, primarily of the Bundeswehr in the FRG.

For these reasons alone the Western scheme cannot serve as the framework for a future agreement. However strange it may seem, it does not promote the conclusion of an agreement but erects obstacles on its path. One obstacle is the numerical one, and the other consists of so-called "attendant measures."

The Western representatives state categorically that it is impossible to start drafting the text of an agreement until the sides reach the same [yedinyy] opinion regarding the numerical strength of the troops in central Europe.

They allege that in the region of reducing the Warsaw Pact countries' troops these troops number 150,000 men more than officially stated. Where this figure was taken from and why this discrepancy between official figures and the estimate put forward at the talks by Western diplomats arose is utterly unknown.

This question was frequently posed by representatives of the socialist countries but they received no reply. The Western representatives do not reveal the "method" behind their calculation. Nor do they explain why in 1973 alone on three occasions they altered the figure for the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact troops. Initially they increased it arbitrarily by 200,000 men, then by a further 50,000. Recently, citing a mythical reorganization in the Soviet troops, they have been trying to "throw in" several more tens of thousands of men.

The "figure barrier" remains insurmountable. The Western participants are refusing to rectify their dubious calculations, even when the other side proves their unsoundness. The manipulation of figures serve one purpose: to justify the farfetched concept of "disproportion" and "the Warsaw Pact's great superiority over NATO in terms of its troops' numerical strength." If the other side agrees with this concept, it can be required to make disproportionately large reductions. That is the entire point of the Western "strategy."

Figuratively speaking, the ship of the Vienna talks would have long since reached its destination if it had not been overloaded with "the ballast of figures." This ballast was deliberately loaded into the hold to prevent the ship from making headway.

The other obstacle, consisting of the so-called "attendant measures," was erected where there was seemingly nothing to argue about. The sides admit that the associated control and verification measures should be an inalienable part of the agreement. However, the Western participants, counter to logic, are trying to resolve the question of "attendant measures" first. Disregarding the accord previously reached, they are insisting that the zone of application of certain measures be expanded far beyond the designated borders of the region of reduction, including to a considerable part of the USSR's territory. They are also insisting that the measures they propose be accepted "as a package"--that is, all at once without any amendments or alterations. This position makes a fruitful discussion of "attendant measures" impossible.

At the traditional briefing sessions held at the Hofburg Palace after the closed sessions, journalists frequently asked why the West was erecting one obstacle after another at the talks and thus obvious dragging them out? The speaker for the Western countries always gives nonspecific replies and tries to put the blame on "the intractable countries of the socialist community." But it is obvious to everyone that there is only one honest reply: Everything comes down to the course steered by Washington and the NATO countries toward "arms upgrading"--that is, toward accelerated armament.

Can Washington be interested in attaining agreement at the Vienna talks when all its efforts are aimed at implementing plans to deploy new nuclear missile installations in West Europe, including in the proposed region of reduction? Can Washington and NATO seriously participate in the Vienna talks when they are gambling mainly on building up troops and arms? In the FRG alone the U.S. troop contingent, it emerges from the U.S. defense secretary's annual report to Congress, has increased by 31,000 men in the past 4 years.

It is precisely the course toward armaments and not talks which is being given priority in Washington and NATO. Hence the desire of the Western delegations in the Hofburg Palace to lead the talks into impenetrable thickets of figures and hence their passivity in discussing the socialist countries' initiatives and proposals.

Despite this position on the West's part, the socialist countries remain convinced that the implementation of mutual reductions is feasible. In central Europe approximate equilibrium of forces prevails between the two military-political alliances. The security problem initially consists of lowering the level of this military equilibrium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To The World's Parliaments and Peoples" stresses that there is now "no sensible way other than negotiations of resolving vexing problems, however acute and complex." We must be clearly aware that the price of each lost day is high. The peoples cannot tolerate the lack of progress at the Vienna talks. Time does not wait.

U.S. TO BLAME FOR BLOCKING SUCCESS OF MBFR TALKS

LD291030 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul, TASS--The recently concluded 24th round of the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe (these talks have been going on for eight years now) has confirmed that this important aspect in the struggle for curbing the arms race has been finally blocked through the fault of the United States. It is the toughening of Washington's positions after the advent of the Republican administration that explains the fact that although the positions of the negotiators on a number of aspects of force reductions had been brought closer together they could not move forward toward concluding a first agreement.

It should be recalled that, as the socialist countries firmly believe, such an agreement was designed to halt competition in arms and troop build-up. There must be a clearcut accord on ceilings for the collective levels of armed forces of each side--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. The ceiling proposed for each side is 900,000 men, including 700,000 for land forces after two stages of reduction. This would ensure a complete parity and put a halt to the further build-up of troops in central Europe.

It was proposed to cut the armed forces in the centre of the European Continent by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American servicemen. It is important to stress that taking into account the troops withdrawn unilaterally by the Soviet Union from the GDR, a total of 53,000 soldiers would leave central Europe. Armaments would be reduced simultaneously. Also envisaged is the "freezing" of the troop levels of the countries which do not take part in reductions at the first stage.

The Western countries, obviously intending to stalemate the talks, removed the question of arms reduction at the first stage. Nor do they wish to talk about the commitment to "freeze" the number of troops at the first stage and to cut troops at the second stage. In this connection many serious observers come to the conclusion that the West would evidently like to preserve untouched the NATO's main troops contingent in central Europe, especially West German troops.

To hold back the Vienna talks the West systematically resorts to senseless juggling of figures on the numerical strength of the armed forces of the two sides in central Europe. And, as is well known, these forces are approximately of equal strength: The NATO countries have 991,000 troops and the Warsaw Treaty countries 979,000.

The juggling of figures and other manipulations are deliberately used by Western countries to complicate and drag out the talks. This tactic is hardly surprising because it is used according to Washington's directives: The United States has officially adopted a line for an "additional armament", i.e. for building up troops and armaments in Europe and on the global scale. Washington gives priority to the arms race and not to the disarmament talks. This policy is also imposed on the United States' NATO allies. Those are the reasons behind the stalemate at the Vienna talks.

PRAVDA VIEWS BLOC SOCIAL SCIENCES COLLABORATION

PM271030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 81 p 4

[L. Chausov report under the rubric "Facts of Cooperation": "By Joint Efforts"]

[Text] "Socialism and Science" ["Sotsializm i Nauka"]--that is the title of a recently published work by a collective of Soviet and Czechoslovak authors. The preparation of a monograph elaborated jointly by sociologists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR--"Young Working People: Orientation and Careers" [Trudyashchayasya Molodezh: Oriyentatsiya i Zhiznennyye puti"]--has also been completed. These are just two recent examples of fruitful cooperation carried out in the sphere of social sciences by socialist community scientists within the framework of interacademy ties. In all, over the last 5 years hundreds of similar works, created on a multilateral and bilateral basis, have been published.

A permanent conference of vice presidents of the socialist countries' academies of sciences on social sciences was formed in 1975 and meets every 2 years. The scientists jointly resolve fundamental questions of collaboration, analyze its development and define prospects. They are guided in their activity by the long-term program for multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries' scientific institutions in the sphere of social sciences, which was drafted by the GDR Academy of Sciences and then adopted by all interested parties. The program includes comprehensive developments on topical problems which are on the agenda in building a new society and developing the world socialist system.

Nine commissions on specific problems have been created to coordinate cooperation in various directions. They include: "The History of Great October and Subsequent Socialist Revolutions," "Questions of Improving Planning and Management of the National Economy in CEMA Countries," "The Ideological Struggle in the Modern World," and so forth.

Another important aspect of interacademy ties is coordinated action in international scientific organizations, in particular in the fulfillment of a number of UNESCO projects.

An active part is played in increasing the effectiveness of cooperation among social scientists by the International Information System for Social Sciences, which marked its fifth anniversary the other day. Formed on the basis of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the International Information System for Social Sciences helps to improve the standard of multilateral research by means of its information backup. Here successful experiments are under way, in conjunction with Bulgarian and Czechoslovak experts, to automate the "remote" information search, using computers.

Scientists' joint work increases the socialist countries' scientific potential and promotes social progress.

'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM VIEWS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW251452 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0815 GMT 25 Jul 81

["Studio 9" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with the participation of Academican Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA--recorded]

[Text] [Program approximately 5 minutes in progress] [Zorin] [sentence in progress] Tel Aviv hawks, is focused to a certain degree; many difficulties and serious consequences relating to the present situation in this region are focused. So I think it would be correct, because of this, if we were to begin our discussion today with precisely this issue, and I would like to ask you to start, Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

Situation in Lebanon

[Primakov] Well, I think you put it correctly, Valentin Sergeyevich, when you said that something unusual is presently occuring in Lebanon. This is not a repetition of what Israel was doing previously, although previously it was also committing aggression against Lebanon and against the Lebanese people, and did this in, so to speak, rather severe ways. But presently, judging by the massive scale of the strikes and by the number of days these acts have been perpetrated, there is no analogy with the past.

If we are to talk about the massive scale of the strikes, then we must note that, first of all, the entire south of Lebanon is being subjected to strikes, and secondly, [so are] the residential quarters of Beirut--besides the western parts of Beirut which are inhabited by Muslims and Palestinians. And Begin, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, cyncially declared that now, from now on, it would be precisely residential quarters which would be subjected to bombing strikes by the Israeli militarists.

[Bovin] But this is justified--or this is how they justify it--by the fact that the headquarters of the Palestinians is located there.

[Primakov] Well, they can justify many things, but entire, vast residential quarters are being destroyed and children are dying, old folks are dying, and women are dying; mainly the civilian population is dying--all the Western agencies are reporting this, as a matter of fact.

[Zorin] Besides, the numbers involved now are not tens, but hundreds and even thousands of people.

[Primakov] Besides--if you are talking about a headquarters, for instance--what relationship is there between the Palestinians' headquarters and the oil refining complex which was destroyed in Lebanon? In other words, they are striking at industrial targets, they are striking at bridges, they are attempting to isolate the south from the north of Lebanon and are striking at residential--obviously residential--quarters, villages, residential homes, and so forth. There are massive strikes--strikes from the air and strikes from the sea--and all these targets are also being subjected to artillery fire.

Now what kind of situation is this all occurring in? I would like to recall for our television viewers events which occurred, well, about a month ago so that they can get a better picture of what purposes this action serves. A month ago the quadrilateral commission on Lebanon--which comprised representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria and Lebanon--carried out certain constructive and positive work as a result of which some kind of agreement became defined which could form the basis for peace in Lebanon.

One of the conditions of this agreement, which was addressed to the rightwing Christian elements, was the repudiation--a public repudiation of their ties with Israel, and judging from reports in the press there are people in the Christian leadership, the rightwing Christian leadership, who are prepared to accept this. In other words, the promise of peace in Lebanon appeared after the protracted bloody slaughter which has been going on in this country. As a matter of fact, the constructive position of Syria was manifested. It was both constructive and firm at the same time, because Syria, on the one hand wanted to bring about peace and to constructively participate in these talks--our television viewers know that Syria has some 20,000 troops in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab security forces which were invited there by the Lebanese Government--while at the same time Syria also manifested a certain firmness. For as you know, several weeks ago, after the Israelis downed two Syrian helicopters there together with their crews, the Syrians moved their antiaircraft missiles into north Lebanese territory, into the Al-Biqa' Valley region and, as a matter of fact, took over control of this area--at least to shield it from Israeli air strikes. In response to this Begin broke out with ultimatums and demanded withdrawal of the missiles from there. The Syrians did not go along with this, having obviously a moral right to do so since Israel simply wanted to have clear skies over Lebanon so as to be able to bomb everything in sight.

And so, it was under these circumstances that the Israeli armed actions were undertaken. This is simply a war, it can be qualified as a war. It has been going on for many days now. What are the aims of this war? I think that we can speak of the following aims: first of all, to cut the south off from other regions and to prepare the south of Lebanon for the conduct of ground combat actions. I would not be surprised if after a period of time Israel lands large detachments of its troops there and attempts to simply wage ground operations on the ancient Lebanese territory in the south of Lebanon. Secondly, by striking at the civilian population, the Israelis are attempting obviously, quite obviously, to isolate the Palestinians and to create anti-Palestinian feelings in the country. And finally, third, it seems to me we can speak of certain operations for strikes against the Syrian contingent deployed there. The situation is fairly dangerous.

The situation is literally becoming more dangerous from day to day as a result of the policy being pursued by Israel with the support of the United States--the United States is simply supplying all the equipment to Israel. They are dropping bombs from American planes, American military equipment is being used, and this is being done deliberately. This is even being done in defiance of the isolated protests of the United States.

Israeli Elections

[Zorin] Well, insofar as we are talking about such Israeli acts, I think this is what we should discuss: The aggressive course of Begin's government has very serious consequences within the country as well, within Israel, not to mention the international consequences. The economic situation in that country is very serious, extremely serious, and the process of the international isolation of Israel is developing. Under these conditions, when the parliamentary elections were held recently in Israel, I would say that most political observers thought the Begin government did not have a chance of retaining its positions and remaining in power. Yet, as we know, he did remain in power. Some view this as a kind of mandate for continuing the same adventurist policy. Now Aleksandr Yevgenyvich, what is the issue here?

[Bovin] Well, I should say that generally, Begin's victory is a fairly relative thing. Just take a look at what happened. His bloc, Likud, lost five votes while the religious parties related to him lost seven votes.

[Primakov] Not just votes but parliamentary seats.

[Bovin] Yes, parliamentary seats. The ruling coalition lost 12 seats overall while the main opposition party, the Labor Party, added 15 seats to those it held.

So you see that the trend seems to be towards a decrease in confidence in the Begin's government, although this trend has not yet reached its conclusion. During the elections the vote was 48-47 in Begin's favor. Now however, one of the deputies, more precisely one of the female deputies, an independent, has joined the Labor Party so that it is now 48-48 in the Knesset.

Yet the question remains: Why, after all this, has Begin remained afloat? It seems to me comrades that there are several sets of circumstances that affected the outcome of the elections. First of all, we must of course consider Camp David. Many in Israel understand that Camp David did not solve the fundamental problems of the country's security. Nevertheless, the fact that Begin managed to neutralize, withdraw from the game and disarm Egypt, the main enemy of Israel so to speak, is regarded positively by the population. This is a plus in the Begin government's favor, which of course accounted for some of its gains. The next circumstance is very important. Overall, there is a kind of intense chauvinistic atmosphere in Israel--it has always been there and remains--and Begin knew how to use this very well. For instance, take the bombing of the reactor in Iraq. The whole world denounced this barbarous act but in Israel it evoked an upsurge of this chauvinistic wave. We can also say that it possibly accounted for several of the seats won by Begin's party. Then we should, I think, also keep in mind another interesting circumstance. The Labor Party considered--rather complacently it could be said--that the fruit was overripe and would fall of its won accord. Therefore, it waged its election campaign rather passively. It underestimated Begin's tenacity and his demagogic skills if you will.

The last point that I think is also important is that the difference between the opposition and the government is very relative. For instance, let us take Israel's main problem--the Palestinian question. Now what does Begin propose here? He proposes autonomy--that is, to legalize, in fact, the occupation of the West Bank. Now what does Peres, the leader of the Labor Party, propose? The so-called Jordanian version. Essentially it consists of reaching agreement with Jordan on relinquishing about 70 percent of the West Bank while retaining all the Jewish settlements and all Israeli strategic points. In other words, it seems in fact that there is a difference, but it is purely a verbal one because both versions completely reject the formation of a Palestinian state. When this difference between the government and the opposition is erased the voters on the whole have no choice. So let the old government remain. The psychological point here is evident.

It seems to me that all of these circumstances played the major role in the fact that Begin was able to remain afloat despite the extremely unstable situation. This sticky situation of 48 against 48 makes it is very difficult for Begin to collect votes in parliament--he needs 61 votes and he may get them. But for a government that balances on a one vote majority, this means serious instability. They say that it will run into parliamentary hell and this is what will probably happen. For this reason I do not exclude, for example, that it will be necessary to again hold early elections in the coming 6-8 months.

[Primakov] Now if we are to discuss the facts of this policy--the preelection facts--you have already mentioned the action, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, that Israel perpetrated--the bandit bombing of the reactor on the territory of Iraq. In so doing Israel not only wanted to destroy this reactor but to intimidate other countries of the Persian Gulf by showing that it has a long reach, that it can reach them as well. However, I would like to draw attention to another side of Begin's policy.

For example, at the beginning of 1981 there were 144 Israeli settlements, but by the time of the parliamentary elections there were 165 Israeli settlements on the West Bank. That's the kind of leap which occurred precisely during the preelection period.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, using these nationalistic moods...

[Primakov] Nationalist and chauvinist moods in support of the most extreme rightwing movements such as the Gush Emunim, for example, which is settling this area on its own, refusing to supply water to Arab quarters, evicting Arabs and so forth. These are the things which brought him to power again, so to speak.

Israeli, U.S. Relations

[Zorin] It should be noted--and we have already stressed this--that all these bandit acts by the Israeli leaders could not have taken place without the utmost military and political support from Washington. But there is another side to this matter. For instance, there were the military actions against Lebanon and, prior to that, the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. These were not only challenges to world opinion--insolent challenges and demonstrations of disregard for world opinion--but, it seems to me, they were also two rather resounding slaps in Washington's face.

Well, as you know, Reagan's government is considered to be the most pro-Israeli government in years. It is considered more pro-Israeli than even the Nixon-Kissinger and Ford-Kissinger administrations and the Carter administration. Nevertheless, certain objective circumstances, in particular the availability of oil in the Arab countries, brought the current Washington leaders to a series of steps and advanced plans for expanding contacts with a number of Arab countries--with conservative regimes in these countries. Under these conditions, such insolent anti-Arab acts of aggression by Tel Aviv have to an obvious degree ruined the Reagan administration's game.

Now I would like to refer to a statement by Roger Mudd, a prominent American television political observer. I know him quite well, and he is one of the serious American journalists. Commenting on these events, he qualified the Israeli air attacks on the cities of southern Lebanon as a step specifically to disgrace the United States in the eyes of the Arabs by pushing Washington's face in the dirt. Now this is putting it clearly enough. In connection with this, the question cannot fail to arise as to what is happening. Why is the Israeli tail obviously wagging the American dog in this case? Why is Tel Aviv, which is really seriously dependent on Washington, permitting itself to disregard certain interests of Washington in this situation.

Now I think the answer to this question is not simple. There is a whole series of reasons here. I want to draw attention to what I have to deal with most often, and this is related to certain peculiarities of the internal political situation in Washington. Specifically, it is the large influence of the so-called Israeli lobby in the American capital. At one time the basis of this influence was on Wall Street. A whole series of extremely powerful Wall Street banks were linked with large European financial groups such as the Rothschild group. From this the Israeli lobby's influence extended not only to the economy but to politics as well. However, in recent years it should be said that the economic positions of these banks on Wall Street became seriously undermined, and now the situation is somewhat different--the first reason being that the influence of the Israeli lobby in Washington is now not economic but political.

Now the matter here does not only concern the fact that there is a considerable group of Jewish voters in addition to a very active and organized group which acts in accordance with the directions of its leaders in a disciplined way. After all, there are far more Negro voters than Jewish ones. However, they do not enjoy any considerable influence. The specific character of the situation lies in the fact that due to many reasons the mass media found itself under the influence of certain Zionist circles in the United States, including the most influential American newspapers, radio stations and especially the largest television corporations. Also, the politician who wants to be elected must take this into consideration. When the mass media opposes the election of some figure, it organizes an effective campaign against him. On the contrary, it contributes to the election of those it feels are acceptable to the Zionist circles.

Now this apparently is one reason why the Reagan government is currently swallowing that pill which was insolently presented by Tel Aviv and is pretending that nothing special is happening, although I said that this was not the only reason.

Well now, I would like to return to our topic and to ask you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, to continue your line of thought and describe the possible course of the United States under the present situation for, well, the forseeable future.

U.S. Mideast Plans

[Primakov] In connection with this, I would like to return to your remarks. You see, it seems to me that the United States is presently not reacting sharply to Israel's actions, which are in fact directed against its interests, because it considers its long-term interests to be those interests which link it with Israel and with Israel's present policy.

[Bovin] To really talk about U.S. long-term strategy, it is a matter of fact based on two considerations--first, to continue its close relations with the Arab states and, if possible, to improve them. It is precisely this point that Israel seeks to exploit when it organizes its various escapades, as Begin does. So it seems to me that this factor must also be considered...

[Primakov] I believe that for the immediate future the Americans undoubtedly want the support of Israel and the support of the conservative Arab regimes--they by no means want to have relations with all the Arabs. They choose several strongholds within the Arab world, mainly among the conservative elements, and try to rely on them...

[Bovin] The oil elements...

[Primakov] Yes, they even try to bring them and Israel together. I think that for the long term, that is for a relatively long term, we will be seeing U.S. tactics at freezing the situation in the Near East. This is a fairly cynical policy.

As for the moment, they have succeeded in achieving something at Camp David. As a result of the Camp David agreement they have practically neutralized--in the military and industrial sense--the most powerful Arab country which previously, in one way or another, had fought Israeli expansionism. Specifically, they have pulled Egypt out of the game. In fact, as a result of As-Sadat's policy, Egypt has found itself removed from the game. They now want to bring Camp David to its conclusion. Apparently, by April of next year Israeli troops will be withdrawn from all of the Sinai and the military bases located there may be transferred to the Americans. There is, so to speak, nothing definite yet on this matter.

[Bovin] It is doubtful that Americans will get them. I do not think As-Sadat would agree to this, despite all his pro-American attitudes.

[Primakov] No, As-Sadat himself has given away other parts of his territory to the Americans now. In the Red Sea area for example he is giving away one port and also bases that can be used by the Americans.

[Bovin] Yes, the rights to use them...

[Primakov] Speaking about these bases, serious discussions are going on now over these bases. These bases--two military air bases on the Sinai--can be rented; they can be rented by the United States.

You know perfectly well then, and our television viewers know, that so-called international forces are being brought into this area and that half of these forces, some 2,500 to 3,000 men, will consist of American troops. Thus the Americans will now virtually get a real base for their military presence.

So this, it seems to me, is how the Americans want to bring the Camp David accords to a conclusion, and then lead matters on to maybe Gaza itself, so as to prevent solution of the Palestinian issue--in other words, to reach an agreement on Gaza within the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. framework. By making use of the fact that Egypt administratively controlled Gaza, so to speak, that Gaza was under Egyptian administration before the 1967 war, before the 6-day war of Israeli aggression, they can solve the Gaza problem one way or another and then can freeze the issue and give Israel the opportunity to digest [perevarit] the West Bank. This is what the United States is trying to do. For this, of course, they need a situation not of war and not of peace. If Israel were to exacerbate the matter to such a point that there was talk about a possible broad military conflagration in which many U.S. interests might be destroyed then Israel would attempt to slightly hold things back. But if talk was about some kind of practical peaceful conditions, then they would hold everybody away from such a solution because they do not want a universal settlement. They are satisfied with the situation I have described.

[Zorin] Now Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you said that Washington is trying to bring Israel and some Arab regimes together...

[Primakov] It has already brought them together, it has brought it and Egypt together...

[Zorin] Yes, and it is not planning to limit itself to this. At the same time a tactic of trying to prove, to convince the Arabs, that they are threatened not by Israel, but primarily by the Soviet Union, is being used. They are using the myth of a Soviet military threat.

[Primakov] Haig went abroad with this...

[Zorin] Haig went to the Near East with this...

[Bovin] Unsuccessfully, in fact...

[Zorin] Unsuccessfully. Nevertheless, attempts in this direction are continuing; the events in Afghanistan are being used in all seriousness with the same objective in mind.

[Bovin] Yes, because according to their logic, well, the Soviet Union has come to Afghanistan, which means that the next step is to find a Soviet outlet to the Persian Gulf. So let us defend ourselves against this.

[Zorin] Yes, so this is the Soviet threat.

[Primakov] Then, there is also speculation about the so-called Muslim solidarity...

[Zorin] Now, as Afghanistan, the Afghan problem, plays a major role in this dirty game of Washington's, I think we should address a few words to this problem and to the situation in Afghanistan. I would like to ask you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, to do this.

Afg'an Situation

[Primakov] If we speak about the internal situation in Afghanistan, then I think the best and most suitable determination would be difficult stabilization.

Stabilization is undoubtedly occurring and only the blind can fail to see this, so to speak. The National Fatherland Front has been established and it includes representatives from broad levels of the population.

There is a completely different policy regarding the clergy. This policy attracts the patriotic segment of the clergy to the government, the party and so forth and to the nation's healthy forces. Establishment--reestablishment--of the army is an extremely important thing, comrades, because the army was practically destroyed by Amin's activities when he was in power.

[Bovin] There were seven purges of the officer corps at the time.

[Primakov] Yes, they practically cleaned out the entire officer corps--all patriotic officers--and then it became necessary to restore the army. Now an efficient army has been reestablished which can generally solve many tasks. It is, in fact, being reestablished. Finally, new recruits are joining the party--young people and mature people. People of a mature age and real patriotic elements are entering the party. The party is growing.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you said stabilization. However, you also used the word difficult. What is this difficulty?

[Primakov] The difficulty lies primarily in the fact that very many mistakes--mistakes I would even call crimes--were committed under Amin that must now be eliminated.

[Bovin] Well, maybe if we say primarily we should also say that Afghanistan is a terribly backward country. Even if there had been no mistakes, it is frightfully difficult to drag a country from the middle ages into modern times. And of course there were these mistakes about which you are speaking.

[Primakov] I agree with your correction, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevick; however, apparently I should correct both you and myself because neither of us have mentioned the primary reason. The primary reason for the difficulty in stabilization lies in the fact that it is being hindered from outside. It is being hindered by forces which are purposefully attempting to frustrate the process of stabilization, and these forces are based in Pakistan.

Besides, it is interesting that on 14 May 1980 the Afghan leadership made concrete proposals which could have formed the basis of a political settlement of the crisis.

[Bovin] That is direct contacts between, with Afghanistan, with Pakistan and Iran. [as heard]

[Primakov] Yes, on a bilateral basis with Pakistan and with Iran--direct contacts for the solution of all contentious issues. Generally, some semblance was created--or maybe it even reflected some real process--that Pakistan was in favor of this. In any event, Pakistan showed several times that it can accept and constructively approach this question. Also the Afghan Government occupied a sufficiently constructive position. Therefore, for instance, Pakistan requested that the Afghan leadership be approached through different channels and that a meeting be attended by either Waldheim or his representative. This was accepted by the Afghan leaders.

Yet, suddenly Pakistan turned 180 degrees. It was turned by the United States, which gave Pakistan long-awaited assistance--military assistance--on a large scale and is attempting to the utmost to (?maneuver) Pakistan into an anti-Afghan position of support for the Afghan counterrevolution.

[Zorin] But Yevgeniy Maksimovich, this has various consequences and particularly complicates the situation on the subcontinent.

[Primakov] You are absolutely right because the United States, for example, is now giving Pakistan military assistance totalling $3 billion. In addition, this military assistance is being extended past the present administrations term of office; consequently, this aid is already being extended into the next administration.

[Zorin] This is most disturbing to India.

[Primakov] India has every right to worry because it would be hard to imagine that the regular Pakistani Army would cross Afghanistan's border and clash with all those forces now located on Afghan territory. However, at the same time this is being fanned by revanchist attitudes in Pakistan, and it is providing a basis for revanchist feelings against India. Also, this generally contributes to the overall movement towards the creation of nuclear arms in Pakistan.

[Zorin] Well now, there are different plans for solving the Afghan problem. We have repeatedly raised constructive proposals, and Afghanistan's proposals have already been mentioned by Yevgeniy Maksimovich. Now certain recipes for solving this problem have also appeared in the West, particularly the so-called Carrington plan--the English foreign minister's plan. I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, even briefly, to say something about this.

[Bovin] Well, more accurately this is the Common Market plan--the plan of this entire European, West European, group. Now comrades, you probably know the essence of the matter. Their idea is to first convene a conference of all members of the Security Council together with India, Pakistan and Iran.

However, this plan is unacceptable to us and to Kabul for very obvious reasons. First, can we talk about Afghanistan without the participation of a representative from Afghanistan? Apparently, discussion about this is quite useless and cannot take place.

Second, there is an extremely strong implication here. The thing is that in many ways they want to reduce this conference to a discussion of internal problems, that is, to discuss the essence of the present regime in Pakistan, with which of course...

[Zorin] You mean in Afghanistan.

[Bovin] In Afghanistan--yes, excuse me--with which of course neither Kabul nor Moscow can agree. Now, because of this, when Lord Carrington in fact came to Moscow with this plan, this was explained to him. The same position was taken by the government in Kabul which insisted that the problem be solved through direct talks between the most interested sides. This would have been most logical.

[Zorin] Well, talking now about the problems of this region, we naturally must also consider the situation in Iran, particularly since so many of you, comrades, have sent us letters on this question. I would like to ask you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, to dwell on this problem.

Iranian Elections

[Bovin] Well, comrades, you all know that only yesterday elections were held in Iran--elections for a president and for 50 deputies to parliament. We do not have the results of the elections yet, but the situation in Iran at the time was, of course, extremely tense. There is an official representative of the government there--I am referring to the Minister of State [For Executive Affairs] Nabavi. On the eve of the elections Nabavi held several press conferences. He said that the Democratic Party of Kurdestan, for instance, had proclaimed election day a day of solidarity and resistance to the regime; the Mojahedin declared this a day of insurrection; the National Front in fact proposed a boycott of the elections.

Now Nabavi, the official representative of the government, also read a statement issued by the National Front. I will cite a rather expressive passage from it. The National Front of Iran declared the following: The tyrannical, rotten and ambitious ruling clique which depends on foreign support--I repeat, these are the two words of an official representative of the Tehran Government--wants on the one hand to establish an atmosphere of fear, terror, repression and silence in the country by murdering freedom-loving people and struggling youths so as to further strengthen the despotic government. On the other hand, it wants to give itself the semblance of a people's government by carrying out presidential elections. But the Iranian people, who have rebelled against it, cannot be considered its allies. This was the statement made by the National Front. Now this situation, this...

[Primakov] The National Front, is after all a conglomerate of various groups. It includes pro-Western and pro-imperialist groups, and so forth.

[Bovin] Yes, these are organizations of the bourgeoisie--and of the liberals, of course. Now this situation can be explained by the fact that the present elections reflect the extremely sharp political struggle going on there. This struggle started right after the shah was deposed. Well, roughly speaking, you could conceive that there were three groups there. First of all, there were the Muslim fundamentalists, the clergy, who held that social life must be reorganized on the basis of the Koran. Then, roughly speaking, there were the bourgeois liberals who were nationalistically inclined and who generally had nothing against some sort of Muslim way of life but who generally tried to separate politics from religion and took a course towards formation of a kind of bourgeois democratic republic along Western lines, as a matter of fact. Finally, the third group included leftist groups of various degrees of radicalism--Marxists, Islamic Marxists, Maoist, in fact too numerous to count--which insisted on deepening the revolutionary process. In other words, roughly speaking, there were basically three political forces.

The first victim to fall in this struggle, in this fight, was the government of Bazargan. That was 2 years ago. Besides, he was opposed by both the clergy and by these leftist forces. The government of Bazargan left the scene and generally the position of the clergy obviously strengthened. But the second round in the struggle began immediately. The political geometry now became somewhat simplified, because at one pole, so to speak, were those adhering to power--the fanatical clergy--while on the other hand, at the other pole, was a conglomerate of the most diverse forces grouped around the president. It included leftist groups, the liberal bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and, in a large measure, the market place merchants. Probably, of all the left-oriented organizations, only the party of the masses of Iran, the Tudeh Party, did not join this bloc grouped around Bani-Sadr but supported, with reservations, the Khomeyni regime.

Now, for a long time Khomeyni had acted as a kind of arbitrator attempting to reconcile these struggling groups. But the struggle became aggravated in the spring and you know its outcome--the president was deposed in July and the clergy won the second round of the struggle.

Now when one compares the departure of Bazargan with that of Bani-Sadr, it seems to me, there is a very essential and politically important difference. When Bazargan departed--on the heels of the embassy seizure--this was met, generally, with universal rejoicing. It did not result in any kind of protest, and so forth.

When Bani-Sadr left the stage, things were much more complicated because there were demonstrations, protests, meetings, clashes and executions. Generally, the situation became far more alarming. This meant that not only the upper levels were involved in this struggle but that other broad social strata had also been drawn into it. The culmination of this struggle, of course, was the explosion which killed more than 70 people.

In connection with all these events, of course, there was a fairly noticeable exacerbation of what could be called the ideological struggle in which ideological positions became more clearly defined. Comrades, I would now like to acquaint you with a number of statements. Take Khomeyni's address at a meeting attended by the families of those killed in that explosion. This is what Khomeyni said: All the attempts by this faction--that is, Bani-Sadr's faction--amount to attempts to turn Iran toward America. His logic goes further like this: If they draw us closer to America then the Soviet Union will be an accomplice. America cannot do this alone, they must be in it together. This is how the imam viewed the situation.

Here is another variation on the same theme but with a rather interesting nuance. Here is the statement made by Hoseyn Musavi at a press conference. This is what he said in response to a direct question as to whom Iran must fight in the first place--the Soviet Union or America? Now, the way the question was put is interesting in itself. The minister said: In Iran, the slogan, "Death to America" and the slogan "Death to Communism" are one and the same thing. We must destroy any stronghold of the Eastern superpower--meaning the Soviet Union--as well as of other oppressor powers. However, due to the more than 50 years of American domination, American ways have deeply penetrated our life and efforts to drive out the American influence must be broader and deeper. He added: In our country, opposition to communism and Marxism is generally a universal conviction and neither one or the other is allowed to turn into a major force. Thus this is, so to speak, a theoretical statement on the issue.

On the eve of the elections, a statement was made by the prosecutor general of Tehran who said that all representatives of the Tudeh Party and of the Feda'iyean-e Khalq were being struck from the list of parliamentary candidates.

Then there was another blow, so to speak. Not a theoretical one, but rather a practical and political one. A detachment of painters and artists was sent to our embassy and on the fence around the embassy they painted, in enormous letters more than a meter high, quotations of Khomeyni--quotations such as World Communism is more dangerous to us than the American threat, and America is worse than England, England is worse than America, but the Soviet Union is worse than both of them, and so forth.

I will not comment on these rather colorful statements, comrades. Every Soviet person understands the essence of the matter. I simply want to note that it is most unlikely that any of these statements addressed to the Soviet Union contributes to or corresponds with Iran's national interests. I do not think that they correspond with these interests. I read this for you so that you may know the real atmosphere that now prevails there.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, in connection with what you are talking about, a natural question arises. It is clear now that when there was the question of overthrowing the blood-stained pro-American regime of the shah, it united the most diverse strata of Iranian society.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, because it is always easier to unite against something than for something.

[Zorin] Right, now when this regime left the stage and it was necessary to unite, the paths of many groups and forces began to diverge. In this connection I would like to ask you a question: How do you see future developments in Iran?

[Primakov] Before you reply to this question, I would like to make a brief remark, If I may. After all, there is another yardstick with which we can measure or compare the positions of one group with another or of one side with another. It seems to me that it can be said quite firmly that Bani-Sadr and those groups which supported him were in the majority.

Although they were conglomerates--and as you correctly said, they included both leftists and so forth--as a majority they were groups of people who were oriented toward the United States.

[Bovin] I would say not toward the United States but toward the West in general.

[Primakov] Toward the West, toward Europe, toward Western Europe and toward the United States. At the same time, to a much lesser degree, if anything can be said about it at all, we can talk about those Islamic fundamentalists whom you have mentioned. On a whole range of issues they occupy patriotic positions, so to speak; they pursue a patriotic line on a whole range of positions.

[Bovin] That goes without saying. This general platform, so to speak, of Iran's independence, the defense of independence, is indeed a reality. But nonetheless, these ideological things are manifested in a rather strange form, in a struggle against the Eastern devil and against the Western devil.

[Zorin] But anyway, what can we expect in the future?

[Bovin] You know, I cannot say what the future holds, but perhaps I should say what it will not. Of course everything depends on what happens in Iran and the Iranians must solve this. However, it appears that it is impossible to reorganize the country and to rebuild its social life in accordance with the principles being proposed by the fundamentalists. In other words, to return to a way of life set down in the Koran nearly 1,500 years ago. I do not think this experiment will be successful. That is my opinion.

[Zorin] Thank you. Now I think our review of the events occuring in Iran would be incomplete if we did not note that Iran is waging a war, a war with Iraq. Studio Nine's mail includes many letters on this topic and I would like to ask you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, to dwell briefly on this question.

Iranian-Iraqi War

[Primakov] Well, yes I can, even briefly, although in its nature this war has become quite protracted and by no means short.

[Bovin] It can be discussed briefly.

[Primakov] Well, the war has become a war of position. Iraqi troops are building fortifications wherever they are deployed; skirmishes are occuring along the entire front with fluctuating successes. Yet one gets the impression that there is a stalemate in the military situation in which neither of the sides can exert decisive influence on the other. In connection with this war however, its course fully confirms the Soviet position--from the very beginning we opposed this war considering that it can serve only in the interests of imperialism--Israel...

[Bovin] Yes, it gives nothing to Iran or Iraq.

[Primakov] It is completely unnecessary for them, absolutely unnecessary. In connection with this war I remember a conversation I had with Yasir 'Arafat, head of the PLO Executive Committee. It seemed to 'Arafat that the beginning of the war was related to certain disinformation on the Iraqi side. It appeared as though the regime in Teheran would fall after the war began. The fact that the war is not ending, 'Arafat thinks is a manifestation of the disinformation in Tehran about the stability of the Baghdad government. This is an interesting opinion, an interesting thought.

But, as I have said, the war has become a war of position, although...

[Bovin] One of the few wars of this type in many years.

[Primakov] Yes, and although the two sides are not now bombing industrial targets--and generally even in the West there is talk about the existence of some tacit agreement on these issues--this war is of no use to anyone. I want to stress this idea once more. It is not needed by the Iraqi people nor the Iranian people, by Bagdhad or Teheran.

[Zorin] I do not agree that it is of no use to anyone. It is needed by some.

[Primakov] No, I said it is unnecessary. When I said it was not needed I had in mind Iran and Iraq. Naturally, and I have already mentioned this, it is needed by the United States. It diverts the forces of Iraq and Iran from the struggle against imperialism. It promotes the strengthening of certain trends which are needed by the United States in the region as a whole, and so forth, and it is needed, naturally by Israel.

[Zorin] Well, today in our discussion we have spoken about various aspects of the Near East situation. The picture there is sufficiently variegated and this stems from what we have discussed. Now Yevgeniy Maksimovich, if I asked you the following question: Is there, after all, something in these events which can be seen as a peculiar common denominator?

[Primakov] Maybe not a common denominator, but it seems that all these events exist in the form of which we spoke, precisely because the destabilizing policy of the United States is acting everywhere--because U.S. policy in this region is obviously destabilizing in its nature.

[Bovin] In other words, it does not evoke these events, but the fact that here they take on a kind of protracted crisis nature of course...

[Primakov] Sometimes it evokes them. Sometimes it happens that it evokes them.

[Zorin] Well we can generally say that American policy in the Near East is determined primarily by two factors--although there are possibly other circumstances--these are oil and strategic considerations.

[Primakov] Undoubtedly.

[Zorin] Now in this case I would like to ask you: Has there been anything new in U.S. policy recently in this regard?

'New' U.S. Mideast Policy

[Primakov] This is a very interesting question. I will start with oil. Recently, I had an opportunity to familiarize myself with figures for the first quarter of 1981, a comparative analysis with the first quarter of 1980. In the United States fuel consumption decreased by nearly 6 percent and oil imports were reduced 18 percent as compared to the first quarter of 1980. Of course, this reduction should be mainly attributed to a drop, an overall drop in production, and to the crisis phenomena in the American economy.

[Bovin] Nevertheless, there is presently a surplus of oil in the world market.

[Zorin] But this is a temporary phenomenon.

[Primakov] But at the same time, this reduction attests to certain measures which have begun acting in the economy, because generally, the economy's power capacity ration [koeffitsiyent energoyemkosti] is decreasing. Figures to this effect also exist. Moreover, the United States has begun to intensively prospect for oil reserves on its territory. I would like to cite some figures. Last year 6,000 prospecting bores were drilled--this is at the level of 1956.

Now this is the picture. If the United States is somewhat decreasing, as I perceive it, its dependence on imported oil, its direct allies, both Western Europe and Japan, are not decreasing it at all. Last year Western Europe and Japan imported 800 million tons of oil from abroad, mainly from the Near and Middle East.

Under these conditions, it seems to me, we should first of all speak about the speculative nature of the issue of the vital U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf region. Of course, we cannot say that it is entirely speculative. There are elements of interest using the U.S. definition of interests--but this is a speculative definition. And secondly, I think we can say that the United States is increasingly orienting its policy in this region towards, or tying it with, its relations with its allies. In other words, its Near East policy is becoming one of the major elements of its relations with its allies.

There can be variations. Either to keep the allies on a short leash, so to speak, and not give them an opportunity to initiate independent bilateral contacts with local governments, as the United States is attempting to do, or to give them the opportunity to initiate bilateral contacts and settle all their issues, which, to a considerable degree, is what Western Europe wants. The United States, by intensifying tensions and trying to declare this a zone of its vital interests and so forth, is exploiting these points in order to influence its allies and keep them under control. I think this is a new element, or at least it is appearing for the first time in this prominent form, and it deserves attention.

[Zorin] So much for oil. What about the strategic considerations, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich?

[Bovin] This, of course, is closely related to oil because the Persian Gulf and the Near East area is geopolitically most important for the United States. It is important because it is close to the Soviet Union; it is important because there is oil there; and it is important because it is in fact the junction of three continents. Well, what is new in this for the Americans? It is not only the strengthening of their political influence, but the strengthening of their military influence. This is, as a matter of fact, a militarization of America's foreign policy. This process is occurring overall, you could say, but here it is particularly discernible. For example, the armada of ships that is deployed there, the attempt to get bases--we continue to call them conventional bases although generally they are not bases but certain sites--in Oman, Egypt and Somalia which the Americans could use.

[Primakov] And in fact bases too...

[Bovin] And what is very interesting is that the strategy is now being revised from a military viewpoint, so to speak. For instance, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently made a statement that new aspects of the strategy of waging conventional wars are the problem of geographical and horizontal escalation. Now what does this mean? It means, they explain, that if, for example, a conflict breaks out in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. retains the right to come out and start wars in other regions of the world. This is what the horizontal, geographical escalation means, and it is now being practiced as an important element of the U.S. military doctrine--military strategy that also affects the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region. The explosive situation there as a whole--this of course is a new element, so to speak--increases the instability in this region, its political imbalance which, after all is dangerous.

[Zorin] Well, today we have dealt with a series of aspects concerning the political situation in the Near East and the Middle East region. Naturally we could not elucidate all the aspects in our discussion, but we have spoken about a number of things. We should say that the interest of the Soviet people--our country's public--in these events is quite understandable and justified. After all we are talking about events which are extremely dangerous and fraught with serious consequences and which concern not only the countries of this region. Second, we are speaking about events occurring in direct proximity to our borders. Under these conditions the Soviet Union's serious interest in what is happening in this region and the efforts to stabilize the situation in the Near East are fully understandable and justified.

The experience of recent years shows that Washington's attempts to solve the Near East problems without the Soviet Union, behind the Soviet Union's back and contrary to the interests of the Soviet Union, the Arab countries, and Arab and Palestinian people have no future and cannot be successful. These problems cannot be solved in this way.

The Soviet Union for its part, has demonstrated and is demonstrating its good will and a constructive approach to the solution of these problems, which is absolutely essential for consolidating peace throughout the world.

Well, our time has run out. I want to thank my colleagues for participating in our discussion, and you, comrade television viewers.

COMMENTARY RAPS JAPAN'S ROLE AT OTTAWA SUMMIT

OW291602 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Excerpts] As time passes, the results of the summit meeting of the seven industrialized nations of the West held in Ottawa--and their possible impact on the world situation--have become increasingly clear. Our commentator Yuriy Afonin writes about Japan's position at the Ottawa talks as follows:

Japanese Government sources now proudly describe the role Japan played in Ottawa as a positive one. Under what circumstances did Japan play a positive role? According to Foreign Minister Sonoda's remarks at a press conference in Ottawa, Prime Minister Suzuki made the first speech at the meeting, striking the keynote for the summit talks. In Sonoda's logic, Japan played up heart and soul to U.S. maneuvers to impose its anti-Soviet stand on all other participating nations. This is also attested by an official announcement made by a Foreign Ministry spokesman following the end of the talks. According to the announcement, Japan will continue its economic sanctions against the USSR as economic programs are required to keep in step with political and military programs.

Our impression is that certain circles in Japan might be attempting to subjugate policies toward the USSR to military and political considerations which undoubtedly are based on suggestions from the United States. This can be seen in the fact that Japan agreed to take part in the decision to tighten control over trade with the USSR within the framework of the (Committee on Exports to Communist Countries).

The anti-Soviet tone of the Japanese leaders' remarks at the Ottawa meeting lingers with echoes from leading politicians in Japan. They are again fanning a provocative campaign involving the so-called Northern Territories. According to reports in Japanese newspapers for 25 July, Prime Minister Suzuki plans to visit areas in the vicinity of the southern Kuriles which belong to the USSR, and which the revanchists in Japan are demanding for no reason. On the same day, 25 July, Japanese newspapers also reported on a press conference Suzuki held in San Francisco. TOKYO SHIMBUN reported on Suzuki's attempt to link developments in Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations to the so-called territorial issue. It was obvious from the beginning that his attempt was doomed. The reasons are: First, the Soviet Union will not permit other countries to impose terms on it. Second, Japan has as much interest in trade and economic cooperation and cooperation in fisheries with the USSR as we have with Japan.

The fact that Japan unconditionally joined the United States in its jingoistic policy has provided a convenient pretext for the nation's militarization. For this reason some people in Tokyo might welcome this development, at the same time however, Japan's actions showed more clearly than ever before that the militarization policy is the result of pressure from abroad and not based on Japan's own interests. Forces in Japan seeking a true policy of peace should be aware of this.

All this leads to the inevitable conclusion that discussions at the Ottawa summit talks and the Japanese representative's attitude there only serve to aggravate international tensions, some other activities in Japan, including the recent big war game in which all Japanese military branches participated and the earlier U.S. naval exercise in the Sea of Japan, indicate a trend in the same direction.

What would happen if Soviet Navy ships conducted a war game in the Gulf of Mexico? The resulting uproar in the United States would not be difficult to imagine. Nevertheless, the presence of U.S. warships in the Sea of Japan where they do not belong seems to be only a matter of course to some people in Japan.

The policy of confrontation imposed on Japan by the United States is not in the interest of the Japanese people, as in the case of other nations in world. It is a shortsighted policy bringing nothing affirmative to Japan and, even more serious, only contributing to the tension in the Far East.

MARCHUK RECEIVES WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL MAHLER

PM291505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 20 July, Academician G.L. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received WHO Director General H. Mahler.

During the talk there was a discussion of questions of the state of and prospects for cooperation between the USSR and WHO.

S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, was present at the talk.

PRO-ISRAEL LOBBY RESPONSIBLE FOR NEUMANN RESIGNATION

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 29 Jul, TASS--The pro-Israeli lobby has taught another 'object-lesson' in Washington's corridors of power: Robert Neumann, the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has resigned under its pressure.

In the White House announcement on the ambassador's "voluntary" resignation it was emphasised that Neumann had no differences with the administration over political matters. However, what is done by night appears by day. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, with reference to sources in the Department of State, reported that Neumann did not tender any resignation and was simply dismissed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The New York TIMES points out in this connection that the ambassador was closely connected with Richard Allen, assistant to the President for national security affairs, with whom the secretary of state obviously is not getting along well. Thus, the ABC reports that Neumann privately reported directly to Allen, and not to Haig. It was precisely the cool relations between the secretary of state and the assistant to the President for national security affairs, as is reckoned by an official staff member of the White House, that served as one of the causes of the ambassador's dismissal.

Observers, however, are inclined to regard the motives as sceptically as the White House assertions as to "poor health" of Neumann's wife, which is ostensibly one of the main reasons for the ambassador's "voluntary" resignation. In their opinion, they are designed to lead away from the true initiators of the reprisal: the pro-Israeli lobby which has long been seeking to get rid of the influential critic in the administration. Neumann brought the Zionists' displeasure upon himself by coming out against the unreserved support for Tel Aviv, the support which, in his view, undermines U.S. relations with the Arab East. Thus, the NBS points out that he denounced Israel's bandit raid on Iraq and the barbarous air bombardment of civilian blocks of Beirut.

Neumann had the imprudence to repeat these thoughts during meetings in Congress already after President Ronald Reagan's known instruction banning the criticism of Israel's actions. A reprisal for the 'disobedience' followed immediately.

How far the "hand" of the Zionist lobby can reach can be judged if only by the fact that not so long ago Neumann was one of Reagan's closest advisers and headed the new administration's transitional group at the Department of State.

SOVIET ADMIRALS COMMENT ON U.S. NAVY, STRATEGY

For comment by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Navy, and Adm A. Sorokin, chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy, on the U.S. Navy's building program and strategy, see page V 2 of today's Daily Report.

YURIY ZHUKOV CRITICIZES U.S. POLICIES IN ASIA

PM301031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Calculations and Miscalculations"]

[Text] The Washington POST recently published an article devoted to the Reagan administration's so-called "new" policy in Asia. It writes, in particular, that "after the shameful flight from Saigon the United States is returning with ever-increasing boldness to the Asian stage." Here the newspaper points out that, "although the stage remains the same as before, there is a different production now and almost all the actors have taken on strikingly different roles.... New questions are also arising with regard to the American role in the game."

In order to understand these allusions one should recall U.S. Secretary of State Haig's recently concluded 16-day "marathon run" around Asian and Pacific countries. His aim, to judge from reports by the American journalists who accompanied Haig, was this: to stir all the countries with whose leading figures he met to struggle against communism; to embroil them with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos; to revive the old moribund military alliances and to put together new ones. The press of the United States and allied countries provided daily coverage of the realization of these plans in a most radiant light.

But this is what was striking: Whereas Haig's visit to Beijing really gave the "hawks" of American journalism considerable food for sensations (it was announced there that Washington had transferred the PRC from the category of "unfriendly" countries to the "friendly" category and that it would thus now be able to acquire military hardware in the United States), Haig's participation in the ASEAN conference (Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines) and in the council session of the ANZUS military alliance (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) was given far scantier coverage and with no special enthusiasm.

What happened, then?

It was like this: The news that the United States had decided to let China have weapons caused profound alarm in all those countries. Whereas Washington gambles on Beijing's "partnership" in an anti-Soviet policy, Asian countries, which know China better, immediately realized that the Beijing hegemonists, on receiving American military aid, would step up their expansion against them above all.

"We were shocked to learn that the United States might arm China," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja declared.

"Asian countries count on the United States displaying caution in its military relations with the Chinese," "an Asian diplomat," who was not named by the newspaper, told the Washington POST's correspondents.

"The ASEAN members do not intend to enter into a military or economic pact with other Pacific countries, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, at least not before the year 2000," the Philippine newspaper The BULLETIN TODAY reported, citing a statement by one of the participants in the Manila talks.

This reaction of the Asian countries to the far-reaching U.S. rapprochement with China did not pass unnoticed in West Europe, Japan and the United States itself. There was talk everywhere of the possible dangerous consequences of Washington's initiative.

"A. Haig's visit to Southeast Asia created almost as much concern among the United States' friends as among its enemies. The results of the visit and a number of statements by the U.S. secretary of state, particularly on Kampuchea, made the ASEAN leaders ask themselves whether Haig's short-term anti-Soviet measures would turn into long-term problems for the countries of the region"--this was how Britain's THE TIMES summed up those unexpectedly, for Haig, cool meetings with the leaders of Asian countries in Manila.

"Manila believes even more than Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Djakarta that the chief threat emanates from China," the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO concluded.

America's WALL STREET JOURNAL expressed itself in almost the same terms. In an article entitled: "American-Chinese Arms Agreement Irritates ASEAN" it wrote: "All the ASEAN members except Thailand are more alarmed than they let on. These feelings of alarm are particularly strong in Indonesia and Malaysia, which consider China the chief threat to Southeast Asia."

In Manila Haig met also with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda and demanded that Tokyo increase its military spending still more sharply. But Sonoda rejected that demand, declaring that it was not within Japan's power.

New surprises awaited Haig in Wellington (New Zealand). REUTER's correspondent cabled from Wellington that the U.S. allies in the old ANZUS military bloc--"the representatives of Australia and New Zealand--voiced objections to a number of aspects of the new and emphatically active policy in Asia expounded by Secretary of State Alexander Haig...."

There were striking differences of emphasis not only regarding American policy in Asia but also regarding the policy being pursued by Americans in the Near East. Even though, observing the discipline of the military bloc, the Australian and New Zealand foreign ministers said many kind words to their American colleague, reports filtered into the press that they are certainly not burning with the desire to send their troops to Sinai, to where they are invited by Haig. There the United States, Egypt and Israel are trying to put together some kind of "international" military contingents, half of which would be composed of American soldiers; in point of fact it is a question of creating a camouflaged base for the notorious "Rapid Deployment Force." "Australia and New Zealand," REUTER reported, "are troubled by the thought that participation in those forces might harm their commercial and diplomatic links with the Arabs."

Is it any wonder after all this that on his return to the United States from his 16-day diplomatic tour Haig was greeted with a deafening cannonade from the "batteries" of the mass news media? The Washington POST and the New York TIMES, the New York DAILY NEWS and the WALL STREET JOURNAL were sharply critical of the secretary of state.

On 10 July, giving a routine interview to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, Haig melancholically said that "few people can hold on" to the post of secretary of state "without receiving weals and scars." The correspondent immediately inquired: "Do you already have scars too?" "I have already been beaten to pulp," Haig complained.

Why, then, is he being censured? Above all because he made public (!) the decision to sell weapons to China--a decision which created such a stir and prevented him from being successful in his talks with the ministers of the ASEAN countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

"Shortly before Haig left Washington," the Washington POST imparted," the decision was made at the highest government level to inform the Chinese leaders that the United States was prepared to include China among the countries permitted to purchase American weapons.... This issue had not yet been subject to broad discussion.... However, when Haig was asked about this at a press conference on the last evening of his stay in Beijing, he 'let the cat out of the bag' by reporting that, 'generally speaking, the restrictions on arms sales (with regard to China) will be lifted.'"

The WALL STREET JOURNAL leveled still sharper criticism at Haig and, at the same time, the entire U.S. leadership. "Haig's 2-week trip to the Far East emphasized the ideological emptiness and inconsistency of Reagan's foreign policy," the newspaper wrote. "Discord at a high level clearly attests to the shortcomings in the President's leadership. When the country lacks strong leadership from the President and the National Security Council is weak too, this means that there is no one to bring together the existing variants of policy into a consistent strategy."

Unfortunately, the criticism of the "ideological emptiness and inconsistency" of American foriegn policy is by no means conducted from positions of realism. Haig is not censured because there is not a hint in the U.S. attitude toward Asian countries of a desire for international cooperation based on the principle of equality and identical security. Monopolies' organs dislike the fact that the secretary of state tries to realize the imperialist concepts of U.S. policy in Asia too straightforwardly, inflexibly and in the style of a general.

Instead of rectifying its miscalculations, Washington preferred to try once again to use crude pressure on its stubborn partners. Australian Prime Minister Fraser was invited there 30 June and the U.S. President himself set about indoctrinating him. Fraser is known to be Reagan's very complaint partner, but even he, taking into consideration the growing displeasure in Australia at the aggressive U.S. policy, still did not agree to send Australian troops to Sinai. As the Australian newspaper THE HERALD pointed out on 5 July, Fraser's U.S. visit "did not help in any way the argument over whether Australia should participate in the force on the Sinai Peninsula or not."

Joji Omura, Japanese state minister and chief of the National Defense Agency, was invited to Washington at almost the same time. As Britain's REUTER agency reported on 4 July, "Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, referring to the growing 'Soviet threat' in that region, demanded again and again that Japan still further increase its spending on arms. But Omura repeated the thesis expressed in Manila by his colleague, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, that such an increase in the military budget is not within Japan's power."

Nor did this question find the solution that the United States wanted at the Ottawa meeting of the heads of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Japan, Canada and Italy. "It is reported that problems of strengthening Japan's defense might were not touched on at all at the meeting," the newspaper ASAHI wrote on 22 July, although it is these problems which are fundamental."

Commenting on American policy in Asia, the Baltimore SUN wrote on 5 July: "The idea of a new American empire does not elicit a particularly enthusiastic response, in particular among our friends.... Certain countries on which we count simply are not disposed to support an emphatically anti-Soviet policy, which is what Reagan's foreign policy amounts to in principle."

But Washington clearly does not intend to take this into account. It is continuing to "twist the arms" of the United States' "friends," demanding that they subscribe to the "new" American policy, which is fraught with very dangerous consequences.

All the more importance is attaching to the tasks of all peace-loving forces, which are not mounting a very broad struggle for peace, inspired by the concrete and clear action program which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proclaimed at our party's 26th congress and which has already been perceived throughout the world as the peace program for the eighties.

TASHKENT: KARMAL MEETS RASHIDOV EN ROUTE HOME

GF291852 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Report on Tashkent radio interview with Babrak Karmal during his stopover at Tashkent Airport enroute to Kabul--no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, made a stopover in Tashkent while en route to his country after an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He was met at Tashkent Airport by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, and other high-ranking party and government officials. The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR and the Government of the Uzbek SSR held a banquet in honor of the esteemed leader. Babrak Karmal [words indistinct] left for Kabul.

At the airport, our correspondent asked Babrak Karmal to express his views regarding his talks with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Babrak Karmal replied as follows: In my opinion, being received by Leonid Brezhnev during my stay in the Crimea is very important. Our talks were centered on friendship, fraternal ties and [words indistinct]. (?The talks we have had) have been very useful to both sides. (?I had the opportunity at the meeting to reestablish) that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is totally devoted to strengthening peace both in the region in which we live and in the world at large. The Soviet leader wants peace and is all for struggling to achieve it. [Passage indistinct]

Babrak Karmal continued as follows: Imperialist forces spearheaded by the United States are cooperating with the Beijing aggressors to pursue a hostile policy against the Soviet Union, using the question of the DRA as a pretext. Imperialist forces are cooperating against endeavors to maintain peace and defuse tension. It is our conviction that all of progressive humanity upholds the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union as expressed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

In conclusion, Babrak Karmal said: The conclusion we arrived at with Leonid Brezhnev is that nonalignment and peace constitute a very important principle for the region we are living in. Our talks centered on strengthening and steadily developing friendship between the Soviet Union and the DRA. I regard the USSR-DRA friendship as a guarantee for peace and (?security) in the entire world.

KORNILOV VIEWS CONDITIONS FOR AFGHAN SOLUTION

LD290940 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul, TASS--A special envoy of the UN secretary general is expected to arrive shortly in Islamabad in order to make a new attempt to begin a dialogue on the "Afghan problem" with Afghanistan's neighbours--Pakistan and Iran. Although official circles in Islamabad welcome the special envoy's mission, writes the British newspaper THE TIMES, they make no secret of the fact that he is unlikely to find a way out of the present situation. So, in the opinion of the London newspaper, they are pessimistic in Islamabad and not only there. Is this pessimism justified? Without doubt, it is not easy to solve the "Afghan problem" which is a very important and urgent one. And this is not only because this "problem" which was created by the machinations of certain imperialist circles in the West, the USA in particular, is complicated. The question is that those circles in the West who created this "problem" are now doing everything they can to aggravate it.

This is clear from the plans and actions of Washington and some of its NATO partners to escalate the undeclared war now being waged against the independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is also evidenced by the so-called "initiative of the EEC countries" with the help of which some people in the West would like to decide the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan contrary to its will and behind its back. The circles in Washington and London which are behind the "initiative" knew beforehand that it was absolutely unrealistic, unacceptable and could not be used as a basis for negotiations. The persistent efforts to push through this "initiative" can only be described as one more attempt to complicate and aggravate, and not relieve, the situation that has arisen over Afghanistan. All this is part of the global aggressive foreign policy of the United States whose ruling circles are prepared to do anything to change in their favor the present power balance in the military field, to reverse the course of events in the world, to press back and weaken the forces of peace and progress. References to the so-called "Afghan problem" are used as almost the main argument in their attempts to justify their openly aggressive plans and actions.

Yet it is well known that the turn in the policy of Washington and some of its NATO allies from detente to confrontation, to undermining detente and stability, to a line for achieving military superiority, began independently of events in Afghanistan and long before then.

Afghanistan, its friends and allies have been doing everything possible to pave the way to a political settlement, but as soon as there appears "a light at the end of the tunnel" certain circles in the West, which are not interested in settlement, do everything they can to block it. It is known, for instance, that the Government of Pakistan was inclined at one time to enter into bilateral talks with the Government of the DRA on the settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. But as soon as this was learned in Washington the United States (and together with it Britain) exerted all kinds of pressure on Pakistan. As a result, Islamabad slumped back to its former positions and refused to have either bilateral Pakistani-Afghan contacts or talks with participation of the UN secretary general or his representative.

The conclusion is clear: Pessimism over the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is justified if the imperialist circles of the USA intend to continue hampering in every way efforts to achieve a settlement and if Ziaul Haq's regime, obeying orders from outside, continues to assign Pakistan the role of an imperialist "Trojan horse" in Asia, turning his country into a staging base of aggression against the DRA. But there is no place for such pessimism if those on whom the settlement finally depends realise that all their attempts to cancel the gains of the Afghan revolution are hopeless and if they abandon their policy of pressure and provocations against the sovereign DRA and display common sense and realism.

Indeed there is a way to settlement in Afghanistan. It was outlined in the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which offered a good basis for a settlement. The only thing needed for taking this way is good will and abandonment of attempts to impose the old feudal system on the Afghan people.

PRAVDA ON JSP MEMBERS' FACTFINDING VISIT TO DRA

PM291310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 4

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Eyewitnesses Testify"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jul--A factfinding visit to Afghanistan has recently been completed by a Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] delegation. During meetings with the republic's leaders, this mission's members were able to familiarize themselves in detail with the country's real situation. At a meeting with journalists in Kabul, the Japanese emissaries rated highly the achievements of the Afghan national democratic revolution, "which is fighting against feudalism, backwardness, poverty, hunger and imperialist dominance and for the achievement by the country of freedom and independence. They sharply condemned the slander campaign mounted against the republic in the bourgeois press. Addressing a press conference, JSP delegation head Takumi stated: The U.S. military aid to other countries of the region, particularly Pakistan, the DRA's neighbor, does not serve the Afghan people's cause. Moreover, it worsens the tense situation in this region of the world.

SIGNING OF USSR-SRV ECONOMIC ACCORD REPORTED

OW271431 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] An intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-85 was signed on 24 July in Moscow at the headquarters of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The following is our station correspondent's report on the event.

Friends: First of all, I am going to talk to you about the contents of this agreement, which was signed by Comrade Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Comrade Le Khac, Vietnamese foreign trade minister. The document outlines the specific forms of cooperation between our two countries in the new period. Following are some examples of this cooperation:

The Soviet Union will continue to assist Vietnam in building the Da River project, the Thang Long bridge over the Red River, and the Xuan Mai concrete slab factory for prefabricated houses with an annual production capacity sufficient for 100,000 cubic meters of housing. With further Soviet assistance, the Vang Danh coal mine's annual coal production will triple to 1.8 million tons. The Pha Lai-Vinh powerline will be commissioned in 1983. The supply of additional equipment, machinery and raw materials for the Bim Son cement factory, Vietnam's largest, will be completed next year. The annual production of the Lam Thao superphosphate fertilizer plant will increase to 300,000 tons. The Moc Chau tea plant will be put into operation in 1982, with a daily production of 42 tons. During the current 5-year plan, many technical and vocational schools will be commissioned, including the Ha Bac communications and transportation workers school for 600 students, the Xuan Mai construction workers school for 800 students, and the Lam Thao chemical workers school for 800 students. An additional 2,000 Vietnamese students, male and female, will train at Soviet vocational schools. The Soviet Union will help Vietnam build 40 new projects including projects for the Tri An hydroelectric plant, the Mao Khe and Lang Com coal mines and the Chua Ve harbor. It will also provide equipment for rescue operations in the Quang Ninh coal mining area, help Vietnam improve the Hanoi-Lao Cai rail line and supply modern equipment for the institutes for scientific research on coal industry and on agricultural mechanization. In all, during the current 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will help Vietnam build more than 100 projects for further economic development.

In his speech made at the signing ceremony, Comrade Skachkov stressed, under the new agreement, the Soviet Union will almost quadruple its supply of equipment and machinery to Vietnam for a similar period. This does not include the supplies provided to Vietnam under the treaty on the establishment of joint Soviet-Vietnamese ventures for oil and natural gas prospecting on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam. He added: In time, Soviet industry will provide to Vietnam the necessary equipment specified in this agreement. As in the past, the Soviet people will enthusiastically perform their work of assisting their Vietnamese friends in building socialism and defending their fatherland.

In his reply speech at the signing ceremony, Comrade Le Khac, Vietnamese foreign trade minister, said: [begin recording] The newly signed agreement marks a new step in the development of the fraternal and close relations and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the spirit of the 3 November 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation. The implementation of this new agreement will postively contribute to the success of the SRV's 1981-85 economic plan, which calls for further development of material and technical bases in a number of essential economic sectors such as the energy, fuel, machinery, communications, transportation and agriculture sectors.

It will help us in overcoming step by step the imbalances in our economic production and in stabilizing and further improving our people's living conditions. In their current socialist construction, their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present defense of their fatherland against the Beijing expansionists, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the vigorous support and effective assistance of the Soviet Union.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the sincere and deep gratitude of the VCP Central Committee and the Vietnamese Government and people to the glorious CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people--led by venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev--for their unswerving, great, effective and all-round assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary undertaking. [end Le Khac recording]

Now that the new agreement has been concluded, millions of Soviet people will participate in its implementation. This is a guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the Vietnamese people's new tasks.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS MALTSEV EN ROUTE HOME

OW281705 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] A friendly meeting took place in Moscow on 27 July between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Maltsev and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the latter's stopover in the Soviet Union and before his return home on the same day.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES NEW MALAYSIAN PREMIER

PM291107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] TASS--V.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed a telegram conveying his congratulations on the latter's assumption of the office of prime minister of Malaysia.

In a reply telegram the Malaysian prime minister has expressed thanks for the congratulations.

POLISH LEADERS CABLE TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CITED

LD292245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov have received a telegram from the leaders of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram expresses gratitude for congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of Polish rebirth. The message from Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski says:

We are confident that by the joint efforts of the entire people we will lead our country out of the profound crisis. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress confirmed the resolute will of Polish communists to overcome the difficulties and to achieve stabilization on the path of Poland's socialist development. We will continue to strengthen fraternal interaction between the PZPR and the CPSU, which is based on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism, and to develop friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP TRAIN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM291105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings of Friendship"]

[Text] We are glad that on our holiday, Poland's rebirth day, we are in Moscow among our Soviet friends, K. Sokolski, leader of the Polish friendship train and director of Warsaw's House of Polish-Soviet friendship, stated during a meeting at the Lenin Komsomol truck plant. Poles, he continued, will always be together with the fraternal Soviet people, who helped us to rid ourselves of the fascist occupation.

The group of participants in the train who visited the Lenin Komsomol truck plant on 22 July acquainted themselves with the enterprise's history and with the vehicle builders' working and living conditions.

On the same day the group of Polish friends were cordially received at the Komsomol Central Committee, at Moscow's No 2 clock and watch plant and at the Smena sewn goods production association.

Friendly meetings with Poland's emissaries devoted to the Polish People's holiday were held at the central telegraph office and at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy--collective members of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

TALYZIN HOLDS CONVERSATION WITH POLAND'S MADEJ

LD291530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Committee of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. They had a talk which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Taking part in the talk was Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

CPSU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BCP'S ZHIVKOVA

LD212142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a condolence message to the BCP Central Committee which says: Dear comrades!

We learned with deep grief the news of the untimely death of Lyuomila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Cultural Committee. Death has wrested from the ranks of the party an active communist who made a considerable contribution to the building of a socialist society, the development of Bulgarian culture, the strengthening of the socio-cultural links of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and our indestructible friendship. Please accept the sincere condolences of the Soviet communists. The memory of Lyudmila Zhivkova will be preserved in our hearts.

MSZMP OFFICIAL CRITICIZES 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

PM300956 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by T. Palos, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Agitation and Propaganda: "Falsifiers at Work: Ideological Sabotage Against Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest--For 46 hours each day muddy streams of misinformation, slander and downright lies pour onto the Hungarian people from the airwaves. Of those 46 hours, 24 are accounted for by the Hungarian-language broadcasts of the notorious Radio Free Europe alone. Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, voice of the Vatican and other radio stations indoctrinate our republic's people for less time but with greater sophistication. In all, 12 Western radio centers are "beaming" to Hungary.

The bourgeois propaganda pursues three main aims: first, to hinder socialist building in Hungary; second, to discredit the socialist community and the international revolutionary movement; and third, to implant in Hungarian minds the views and standards inherent in capitalist society.

The economic policy of the MSZMP and Hungarian Government is being subjected to massive attacks. And the propaganda "voices" are speculating on certain difficulties being experienced by our economy in connection with the sharp price fluctuations in the world market and the transition to intensive management of the economy. Imperialist propaganda mades no mention of these objective reasons. Instead, exaggerating beyond all measure the problems which have emerged in our country, it ascribes them to errors in party and government economic policy.

We see the way to overcome the temporary difficulties as being to increase the efficiency of economic activity and take an active part in the international socialist division of labor. But bourgeois propaganda strives to convince Hungary's public that the only "way out" of the present situation is to abandon or at the least weaken our economy's socialist principles. It even gives advice on how to do this: Inside the country the planned nature of economic development must be weakened while, in the external market, ties with the CEMA members must be cut back. The underlying political purpose of such "advice" is quite clear.

Here is another example of Western propaganda's "objectivity." Recently it has begun to intensively "praise" Hungarian agriculture, contrasting it with the other socialist countries' agricultures. These sorry propagandists ascribe all the achievements of our country's rural workers, not only to natural conditions, but to Hungarian farmers' "psychological" character and culture, completely forgetting that these traits were also inherent in old Hungary, whose agriculture showed the lowest level in Europe.

It would not be out of place to point out that when we began socialist rebuilding in agriculture, Western "oracles" prophesied all kinds of misfortune for us. It is true that they prefer not to remember this now.

Nor does imperialist propaganda leave the MSZMP's foreign policy or international activity in peace, either. It tries to make out that, by observing its alliance duty and maintaining and expanding its close ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and Marxist-Leninist parties, the MSZMP is somehow "betraying" the country's national interests and deviating from the people's needs.

Such unsubstantiated assertions are, as a rule, accompanied by slander against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact and by falsification of its member-countries' peace-loving foreign policy.

With the recent intensification of imperialist policy's aggressiveness, the content and tone of Western propaganda against Hungary have become sharper. The anticommunist campaigns now show the character of frank ideological sabotage. We believe such activity by the capitalist states to be incompatible with the principles and practice of peaceful coexistence. It signifies direct interference in our internal affairs and serves to sow distrust and hostility between the peoples. Hungary's experience fully confirms Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's assessment of the Western ideological centers' activity. In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, he stressed: "The perceptible sharpening of the ideological struggle is a fact. For the West this does not amount to a conflict of ideas. The West is setting in motion a whole system of means calculated to undermine and destabilize the socialist world."

Exacting in every way the antisocialist actions of the extremist leaders of the Polish trade union association Solidarity, hostile propaganda is denigrating Hungarian trade unions and "advising" Hungarian workers to seek to ensure that trade unions act more vigorously against state organs. What can one say on this score? While they work under party leadership, Hungary's trade unions are at the same time independent social organizations operating on the basis of their organs' decisions. Furthermore, they have a right of veto in parliament. But if the trade unions were to pit themselves against the party and the state, they would cease to serve the class which created them and for which they exist and work, the class wielding power in Hungary--the working class.

Analyzing hostile propaganda's influence, one can say that it is incapable of undermining socialist relations in Hungary. The decisive role in shaping public opinion is played by achievements in socialist building and the results of party activity. However, we must be aware that hostile propaganda may sometimes confuse people, particularly on issues connected with any internal tension in the country. We can see perfectly how Western propagandists exploit our shortcomings in ideological education work and in information activity. Therefore consistency and resoluteness of attack against imperialist propaganda are a component of our party's political and ideological work.

We are waging a constant and uncompromising battle against our ideological adversaries: At various political forums, in the press and on radio and television we explain the true goals of the organizers of anticommunist campaigns. Above all we are striving to deprive Western propaganda of the grounds and arguments for its attacks, showing that it is not based on facts but uses fantasies, slander and provocation. I would like to stress that there is no more efficient counterpropaganda than disseminating Marxism-Leninism's ideas among the broad masses, asserting the socialist way of life and comprehensively raising the standard of ideological education and information work.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Janos Kadar said: "Closely cooperating with the fraternal countries, we attach special significance to the multifaceted ties and indestructible friendship between the MSZMP and the CPSU and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples." Cohesion, he stressed, increases our strength and therefore we strive to reinforce it in every way.

By following this principle, we will be able to effectively nullify all the Western ideologists' attacks and all the antisocialist incitement.

LATE REPORT: OPENING OF POLISH SEJM SESSION

LD301112 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jul, TASS--A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has opened here today. Deputies to the supreme body of government will examine the government's programme for overcoming the crisis and stabilising the national economy and other questions.

FRANCE GRANTS POLITICAL ASYLUM TO BANI-SADR

LD291828 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Jul, TASS--The French authorities granted political asylum to former president of Iran Bani-Sadr who was removed from the post of the head of state by the Iranian parliament last month. A statement of the Ministry of External Relations of France notes that political asylum was granted to Bani-Sadr on condition that he will not engage in political activity on the French territory.

This morning Bani-Sadr arrived in France on board a plane that landed on the military airfield D'Evreux near Paris. Under heavy police protection, he was brought to a suburb of the French capital.

At a press conference held here Colonel of the Iranian Air Force Mo'ezzi accompanying Bani-Sadr reported that he had organized the flight of former president on board the tanker aircraft Boeing-707 that flew from Tehran, allegedly, for a training flight over Iran.

Shortly before the plane took off from the Tehran military airfield, the plane was approached by a van with Bani-Sadr inside.

Tehran, 29 Jul, TASS--According to a report of the PARS new agency, the plane Boeing-707 hijacked by former pilot of the deposed shah, Colonel Mo'ezzi with Bani-Sadr on board was pursued by Iranian fighter planes but succeeded in crossing the border.

The Foreign Ministry of Iran officially demanded that the French Government should extradite former President Bani-Sadr as a state criminal. This demand, Foreign Minister Hoseyn Musavi Khamene'i said, was today conveyed to the French ambassador in Tehran.

ZIMYANIN, CHERNYAYEV WELCOME ITALIAN CP MEMBERS

LD291840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Italian Communist Party made up of Bufalini and Cervetti, members of the party leadership, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was met at the airport by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee and executive officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES BRITISH BUSINESSMEN IN MOSCOW

LD292027 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul, TASS--The Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev today received a delegation of senior executives of Britain's Davy Corporation and ICI [Imperial Chemical Industries]. They discussed prospects of business contacts between Soviet foreign trade organisations and the British companies.

L'HUMANITE CITES EXECUTION OF IRAN'S SA'ADATI

LD291348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The French Communist Paper, L'HUMANITE, reports the execution in Iran of Reza Sa'adati, one of the leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. He spent many years in the shah's prisons and was tortured by SAVAK agents. This execution, like many others taking place in Iran at the moment, arouses legitimate concern among all democrats, and all those who supported the Iranian revolution, the paper stresses.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM291508 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--In Moscow on 22 July, representatives of the Soviet public marked the Egyptian revolution's 29th anniversary. H. S. Kandil, Egypt's charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was at the soiree organized on the occasion of that date.

PRAVDA NOTES SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY OFFICIALS' VISIT

PM291356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, a delegation of party workers of the Syrian Ba'th Party visited the Soviet Union 14 through 22 July. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the party organizational work sphere. The delegation members had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the Ulyanovskiy Obkom and the Komsomol Central Committee and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

ISRAELI ATTEMPTS TO SECURE NUCLEAR WEAPONS VIEWED

LD270710 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jul, TASS--"The attempts by Zionists to get hold of nuclear weapons have for long been a cause for serious concern to the public and political circles in many countries," PRAVDA writes. Reports that Tel Aviv already possesses nuclear weapons have appeared in the Western press on several occasions.

PRAVDA writes that it is no secret that Israel possesses technology to produce nuclear weapons. An atomic reactor was built about twenty years ago in the Negev Desert in Dimon. There is a smaller reactor in Nahal-Soreke to the south of Tel Aviv. PRAVDA writes "previously the Israelis preferred to keep silent on nuclear affairs, whereas now they are discussing the subject of the atomic bomb quite openly. All signs indicate that the public is being conditioned to accept that one day their country could openly use the nuclear trump card."

"The temptation to play the trump card is apparently growing as the adventurism in the Israeli foreign policy increases. The U.S. complete support and connivance encourage the extremism of the ruling circles. Washington limited itself to a verbal condemnation of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon and the barbaric bombing of Beirut in which hundreds of civilians died. The United States also actually took Israel under its protection after the bandit raid on Iraq's atomic center near Baghdad. Naturally, having become accustomed to challenge world public opinion with impunity, Tel Aviv is gradually consolidating its nuclear ambitions as well. The more so, because the United States, which pays lip-service to its concern over nuclear proliferation, actually turns a blind eye to Israel's nuclear preparations."

BRUTENTS LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA

LD292136 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jul, TASS--A delegation of CPSU officials left Moscow by air on Wednesday at the invitation of the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party and the People's Party of Panama. The delegation is led by Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents.

MOSCOW CELEBRATES CUBAN ANNIVERSARY HOLIDAY

PM280926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "In Honor of Our Friends' Holiday"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are extensively celebrating Cuba's revolutionary holiday--the 28th anniversary of the National Uprising Day. A ceremonial gathering of representatives of Moscow's working people was held on 24 July to mark this event.

Taking part in the ceremony were: S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; and military leaders. A delegation of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association was also present.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PY281535 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The TASS correspondent in Brazil has transmitted a press conference by the Brazilian foreign minister.

During the press conference, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazilian relations with the Soviet Union have been and are correct and that they are based on the immutable principles of mutual respect and non-intervention in domestic affairs.

An orientated and rational study of the economic and, now, technical cooperation is being carried out in accordance with these principles. This cooperation should be advantageous for both countries.

Pointing out that Brazilian trade had a tendency to decrease, the minister stated that the possibility of increasing the trade level was analyzed during Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto's visit to Moscow. He stated that there is no change in the Brazilian policy toward the Soviet Union. We desire better coordination of our trade possibilities.

Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro then stated that the Brazilians have no prejudices regarding the establishment of new and stronger relations with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the Brazilians agree that Brazil should make use of its possibilities for cooperation with all countries on condition that certain principles are respected, especially that of non-intervention in domestic affairs.

COMMENTARY VIEWS URUGUAYAN POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY291819 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 22 Jul 81

[By Richardo Saxlund]

[Text] Based on press agency reports regarding the well-promoted political-military dialogue that is going on in Uruguay, one can extract a very basic lesson: The popular and nationalist will was expressed in the plebiscite held on 30 November 1980.

This forceful demonstration indicates that there can be no alternative to that popular will, which, in sum, is now expressed in the demand for a democratically elected constituent constituent assembly, the lifting of all types of political bans and full legal status and freedom for the full functioning of political parties and labor organizations.

In a broad outline this has been the attitude that has expressly been demonstrated by the majority of the participating politicians, who have also insisted on the need for the true representatives of the political parties, their acknowledged leaders to participate.

And it is within our scope to remind the listener that among the exiles, all of them banned from carrying out legal political activities, are the main Uruguayan politicians.

We have Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the leader of the National Party's majority, and Gen Liber Seregni, chairman of the Broad Front, who is in prison.

These two circumstances have caused the permanent board of the Broad Front, which is to be found abroad, to ask, in a communique released during the past few days and addressed to exiled Uruguayans and to the extensive democratic world opinion, if there can be a valid dialogue in Uruguay when these two personalities cannot participate: Ferreira Aldunate in exile and Seregni in prison.

In its 17 July declaration, the Broad Front in exile points out the responsibility of all democrats to the effect that they must effectively enforce popular will in Uruguay, without reluctance, without delay, because, it states textually, our fatherland is demanding freedom and democracy.

And it adds that the program for any type of an outlet from a crisis which is burdening the Uruguayan population as a whole—with the exception of a small minority that has benefited precisely from the wheelings and dealings of the crisis—is the program that includes a constituent assembly, the release of the political prisoners, the lifting of the bans, amnesty and urgent economic measures that will mitigate the problems of the salaried class, the industrialists, of the businessmen and of the farmers, who are in debt to the meat packing plants, which are mostly in foreign hands and become wealthier and wealthier with their export business.

November's "no" continues to play the main role in Uruguay's everyday life. The country's population says "yes" to democracy and freedom and "no" to authoritarianism and the status quo.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF NOVYY MIR EDITOR

PM500827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Obituary of Sergey Sergeyevich Narovchatov]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has suffered a great loss. The distinguished Soviet writer and public figure Sergey Segeyevich Narovchatov, deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board and chief editor of the magazine NOVYY MIR, died 22 July in his 62d year following a long and serious illness.

Sergey Sergeyevich Narovchatov was born on 3 October 1919 in the city of Khvalynsk, Saratovskaya Oblast. He belonged to the Great Patriotic War frontline generation of writers. S.S. Narovchatov went straight from being a student to volunteering to defend the motherland and proved himself to be a steadfast soldier and a courageous war journalist.

D.D. Narovchatov was elected a member of the Moscow Gorkom, deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the USSR and RSFSR Writers Union Boards, headed the Moscow writers' organization and was a member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The party and the government held S.S. Narovchatov's combat exploits and creative achievements in high regard. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War, 2d Class, the Order of the Red Star, and medals. He was awarded the M. Gorkiy RSFSR State Prize for the poem "Vasiliy Buslayev."

The bright memory of Sergey Sergeyevich Narovchatov will live forever in the hearts of Soviet people.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgihkh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, V.N. Makeyev, M.A. Yasnov, V.V. Afanasyev, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyzhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, B.N. Pastukhov, V.I. Kochemasov, Ye.K. Fedorov, A.M. Roganov, G.Y. Marov, S.A. Azimov, Ch.T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, A.A. Askarov, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yi.V. Bondarev, P.R. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Grihachev, N.V. Dimbadze, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanoativ, V.V. Karpov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, P. Kurbanov, P.A. Kuusberg, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, S.V. Mikhalkov, D. Muldagaliyev, V.M. Ozerov, V.A. Petrosyan, G.R. Priyede, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko, (M. Tank), A.A. Surkov, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, M.A. Sholokhov.

CONCLUSION OF MOSCOW AUCCTU PLENUM REPORTED

LD291248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The AUCCTU plenum ended in Moscow. Today the participants discussed the question of improving trade union work regarding the working people's letters and proposals. The report by Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, said that in the 10th 5-Year Plan period the AUCCTU received over 225,000 letters, and over 60,000 people were received in AUCCTU reception rooms and departments; about 2 million letters and oral statements were examined by Central Committees and Councils of Trade Unions.

Behind these figures, stressed the rapporteur, lie the urgent issues of development of the national economy, the needs and concerns of people. At the same time they are also signs of trust in trade unions and the conviction that the questions posed, the proposals submitted and the demands made will be examined carefully and, as far as possible, satisfied. Many remarks and proposals were taken into consideration in the drawing up of various legislative documents, and many were put into effect on the spot. The letters and oral statements also contained not infrequently complaints about the incorrect allocation of living quarters, violations in pensions, bad work by medical establishments, and about other shortcomings.

These facts, says the decision which was adopted, testify to the fact that trade union committees and councils do not always or everywhere ensure the necessary control over the work of relevant organizations, and at times have a formalistic attitude towards protecting the legal rights and interests of the working people. The system of measures which was drawn up provides for the elimination of shortcomings and for a more attentive attitude to the needs of Soviet people.

The AUCCTU plenum examined organizational questions. (Vitaliy Petrovich Provosorov), formerly director-general of the Lenfilm film studio, and (Ivan Ivanovich Gladkiy), formerly secretary of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, were elected secretaries to the AUCCTU.

ALIYEV PRESENTS AWARD TO KALININ KOLKHOZ

LD240024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Workers of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Izmailinskiy Rayon of Azerbaijan have been presented with the order of Red Labor Banner for successes in the 10th 5-Year Plan. It was pinned to the kolkhoz banner by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

KAZAKH PROSECUTOR ON ECONOMIC MISDEMEANORS

PM281011 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article entitled "Increasing Cadres' Responsibility" by Kazakh SSR Prosecutor U. Seitov, state legal adviser first class, and carried under the rubric "People and the Law." After outlining measures to help in "stepping up the struggle to strengthen socialist law," Seitov asserts that there are "no grounds for complacency" and indicates the use of the laws in "solving national economic tasks." Seitov lists types of "violations" being tolerated and names individuals and organizations, including the republic's Ministry of Trade, which have allegedly violated laws. Seitov states that "it goes without saying that the Ministry [of Trade] is taking measures to eliminate the causes of the continuing waste and embezzlement, but these measures are not effective enough. Thus, major embezzlement at the Alma-Ata city trade administration has increased by 200 percent in the past year. And it was well known that faulty work with cadres promoted this.

Seitov outlines ways of combatting embezzlement, including better selection of cadres, cites "drunkenness" as one of the "main" causes of legal violations and concludes with a call for "firm and decisive" work by the republic's judiciary workers.

GEORGIAN IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONTINUES WORK

WA281741 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on Georgian ideological seminar proceedings]

[Text] Plenary sessions of the republic seminar-conference of ideological workers on questions of the propaganda and study of the material of the 26th CPSU Congress were resumed on 8 July in Tbilisi, in the Georgian CP Central Committee Hall of Sessions. Its participants continued discussion of the ways to further increase the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education in light of the decisions of the highest forum of the country's communists, the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on this issue and the instructions and recommendations expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the jubilee celebrations in Tbilisi devoted to the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party.

Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, I.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, Z.A. Chkheidze, I.N. Ordzhonikidze, L.A. Lesovaya, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, O.Sh. Kadzhaya, E.A. Sekhniashvili and Zh.K. Shartava, chiefs of Georgian CP Central Committee departments, leading party workers, ministers, figures of science and culture and representatives of the command of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Guard Districts formed the presidium.

The plenary session was opened by Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

The report "Questions of Capital Construction in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was delivered by G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Questions of party building in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were illustrated in the report of S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

"Main Directions of the Development of the Georgian SSR's Economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan" was the theme of the report of D.K. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan.

The report "Fostering Soviet People's Political Vigilance" was delivered by A.N. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB.

The development of Soviet science in the 1980's, the tasks of cultural building in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the creative contribution of the forum of the country's communists to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism were described in their speeches by Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, O.V. Taktakishvili, minister of culture of the republic, and D.G. Sturua, director of the Georgian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History--a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

A lecture on the international situation was delivered to the participants in the seminar-conference by Yu.M. Buzulukov, lecturer of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

Following the plenary session, work groups of participants in the seminar-conference visited ministries and departments, ideological establishments, scientific and creative collectives, newspaper and journal editorial offices and television and radio stations. Business meetings and interesting talks were conducted on the activity of these organizations and their plans and tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan ensuing from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The participants in the seminar-conference expressed their observations and wishes and made concrete suggestions aimed at further improving ideological and political education.

Seminar Concludes

WA290100 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on conclusion of Georgian ideological seminar]

[Text] The republic seminar-conference of ideological workers on questions of the propaganda and study of the material of the 26th CPSU Congress concluded on 9 July in Tbilisi, in the Georgian CP Central Committee Hall of Sessions. The final plenary session continued discussion of the ways to further enhance the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education in light of the decisions of the forum of the country's communists and the instructions and recommendations expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the jubilee celebrations in the Georgian capital.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Comrades G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, Z.A. Chkheidze, T.I. Mosashvili and I.N. Ordzhonikidze, L.A. Lesovaya, executive of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, D.L. Kartvelishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan, N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, O.Sh. Kadzhaya, E.A. Sekhniashvili and Zh.K. Shartava, chiefs of Georgian CP Party Central Committee departments, leaders of party organizations, ministers, figures of science and culture and representatives of the command of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military and Border Guard Districts constituted the presidium.

The plenary session was opened by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Tbilisskiy Gorkom, R.M. Butba, secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, N.A. Gugunava, secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom, A.G. Parastayev, secretary of the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom, and N.A. Kakauridze, secretary of the Kutaisskiy Gorkom, spoke about the tasks and paths of an increase in the effectiveness of ideological and political education in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the concrete measures to improve the activity of the party organizations in this sphere.

An important speech was delivered at the seminar-conference by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department (Comrade Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov's speech will be published).

Closing the seminar-conference, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, cordially thanked Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov for his participation in the seminar-conference and his speech and for the attention displayed by the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department to the activity of Georgian workers on the ideological front. The resources and possibilities of an improvement in this activity, he emphasized, should be commissioned immediately, toward which this conference will undoubtedly help. Its entire course, mood and content have led each participant in the meeting to the conclusion that we must not stop at what has been achieved and not be satisfied with the existing level but concentrate efforts, energy and attention on unsolved questions and shortcomings in work. The high-mindedness and keenness with which these questions were discussed at the seminar-conference and the polemical mood which was displayed particularly strikingly at the sessions of the discussion clubs (almost every participant in the seminar spoke in discussion) testified to the ardent interest of all those present in further enhancing the level of ideological work in the republic and the determination of its new, nonstereo-

typed forms, methods and resources. A candid and largely useful discussion has taken place which can and should be continued. It will obviously be correct for such meetings to become traditional. Gathering every year at this time, Georgia's ideological workers will sum up the results of their activity and outline and coordinate plans for the future.

TURKMEN TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSSES UNION ROLE

PM171401 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--The 14th Turkmen SSR Trade Unions Council plenum was held in Ashkhabad on 7 July. A report "On Measures To Fulfill the Decisions of the Third Turkmen CP Central Committee Plenum 'On the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Further Improving Leadership of the Trade Unions and Increasing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building in Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress'" was delivered by O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Trade Unions Council.

The keynote speaker and others who spoke stressed the trade unions' increasing role in resolving questions of society's economic and cultural life, spoke about shortcomings and proposed measures to eliminate them.

The plenum was addressed by M.A. Charyyev, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question discussed. The plenum adopted a resolution on convening the next, Ninth Turkmen Trade Unions Congress in Ashkhabad 21 January 1982.

V.B. Gusev, an AUCCTU instructor, took part in the plenum's work.

MINISTER YELYUTIN AND LATVIA'S VOSS CONFER

PM270917 RIGA SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] LATINFORM--On 10 July a talk took place at the Latvian CP Central Committee between A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who has come to Riga for the Baltic republics' students' Guadeamus song and dance festival.

During the conversation a broad range of questions connected with the further development of higher and specialized secondary education in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was touched on. Great attention was paid to the improvement of the quality of specialists' training, the improvement of their utilization in the national economy and to the growth of the efficiency of scientific research work in VUZes.

I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, took part in the talk.

LATVIAN AKTIV DEBATES POLITICAL EDUCATION

PM291526 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Jul 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Republican Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held in Riga on 17 July at the Latvian CP Central Committee Political Education Center. It discussed the question "Of the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Further Enhancing the Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Educational Work in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, opened the republic party aktiv meeting with an introductory speech. (The text of A.E. Voss's speech will be published in the newspaper's next issue).

I.A. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a report. (A summary of the report will be published in the newspaper's next issue).

Taking part in the debate on the report were A.K. Plaude, secretary of the Riga Gorkom; S.I. Shevchenko, secretary of Daugavpils Gorkom; L.L. Bartkevich, chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Ya. K. Yursons, first secretary of Liyepayskiy Raykom; L.G. Sozonov, lathe and drill operator at the Riga manufacturing equipment experimental plant; D.O. Skulme, acting chairman of the Latvian Artists Union Board; K.D. Dauksht, secretary of the party committee of the P. Stuchka Latvian State University; E.D. Strod, secretary of the Latvian Soviet Writers' Union party organization; and S.S. Palyora, secretary of the Latvian Maritime Shipping Line party committee.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Taking part in the work of the republic party aktiv meeting were comrades E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, R. O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, S.I. Postinkov, P. Ya. Strautmanis and B.K. Pugo, and CPSU Central Committee instructor Ye. S. Veltistov.

LATVIAN PAPER CRITICIZES AUDITING SERVICES

PM270909 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 11 July publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article by P. Patenko, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR People's Control Committee, under the headline "Not For the Sake of a 'Check Mark' in the Report" citing instances where the control and auditing services and leaders of ministries, departments and associations have failed to take proper action over shortcomings. "An analysis of the organization of departmental control," Patenko states, "shows that some local leaders believe that this matter concerns only the ministries, that they alone are obliged to carry out checks," which, he says, is not the case. Moreover, Patenko claims, it is mainly accountants who are recruited for audits and checks, so that departmental control covers only financial matters.

Having outlined ways of improving the situation, Patenko points out that the shortage of control and auditing apparatus cadres and their "poor professional training lead to the poor quality of control, which is intolerable," And that the improvement of departmental control also depends on leaders reacting to the results of checks and paying attention to every instance of violations revealed by checks. "It must not be forgotten," he concludes, "that checks are made not for the sake of a 'check mark' in a report but to ensure that specific steps are taken on the basis of their results."

NEWSPAPER ATTACKS ESTONIAN EXILES IN STOCKHOLM

PM210739 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Jul 81 p 12

[Osmo Vatanen report: "Soviet Attack on Estonian Exiles"]

[Text] Estonian exiles living in Sweden are now being attacked for fanning opposition in the Soviet Republic of Estonia. The Soviet newspaper KODUMAA (HOMELAND) directed at Estonian exiles around the world has directly attacked Aleksey Milits and Ants Kippar, now in Stockholm. They are accused of being to blame for the death of Estonian dissident Jueri Kukk earlier this year.

"Why are Aleksey Milits and Ants Kippar so nervous?" the newspaper asks in a headline in its latest issue, which states that those who are really guilty of Kukk's death in the Vologda prison camp are Estonian exiles.

KODUMAA has been distributed to Estonian exiles for almost 25 years. The threats in the paper have become increasingly frequent since the Estonians' world festival, Esto 80, was held in Stockholm in July 1980.

Ants Kippar is head of the aid center for political prisoners in Estonia and Alex Milits is active as a journalist, author and is the daily radio voice of one of Stockholm's two local radio programs in Estonian. He is also active in the Russian exile organization NTS [National Labor Union].

"Mart Nilkus, Veljo Kalep, Viktor Niitsoo and Tiit Madisson, who were punished earlier, are the duped victims of Ants Kippar and Aleksey Milits," KODUMMA claims, and goes on:

"In reality what we are dealing with are carefully prepared and continuous activities conducted from outside the Soviet Union which are designed to harm our social system.

"In documents presented to the courts and in verbal testimonies names like Stockholm, Munich, New York cropped up.... During the public trials it became apparent that Ants Kippar and Aleksey Milits falsified reality according to the principle "the worse, the better."

KODUMMA's attacks--and threats--can be interpreted as showing the growing concern and irritation of the Tallinn authorities over the growing national feeling among the Estonians, the smoldering discontent among the population and the attention given in the West to the political trials in Estonia.

BRIEFS

MARSHAL RECEIVES LENIN AWARD--Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov, chief marshal of armored troops, was today awarded the Order of Lenin by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This marks his merits with respect to the Soviet Army and the 80th birthday of the prominent Soviet military leader, which occurs tomorrow. Ever since the days of the Civil War in 1919, Pavel Alekseyevich Rotmistrov has been in the ranks of our Army. His talent as a military leader was discovered during the years of the Great Patriotic War. He has been chief of staff of a mechanized corps, then commander of a tank brigade, tank corps and tank army. Since August 1944, Rotmistrov has been deputy commander of the armored and mechanized troops of the Soviet Army. Rotmistrov has been head of the military academy of armored troops. He is a doctor of military sciences and professor. Pavel Alekseyevich is the author of works on the use of tank troops in combat and prospects for their development. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 81 LD]

STUDENTS GRADUATE--About 852 students graduated this year from the Higher Institute of Agricultural Studies in Samarkand. The said institute provides educational opportunities for students from the Kazakh SSR, Turkmen SSR, Azerbaijan SSR and the Tadzhik SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jul 81 GF]

RSFSR STATISTICAL BOARD REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT

LD282040 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul, TASS--The production growth in the Russian Federation amounted to 2.9 percent in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1980, reports the Central Statistical Board of the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic with a population of 139.5 million.

Chemical and petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering and metal working were developing at the highest rates--the growth is five per cent. The production of recreational and household goods increased by six per cent.

The republic manufactured 326,000 lorries and 580,000 passenger cars, 127,000 tractors, 50,000 combine harvesters and 13,400 excavating machines. The production of oil, including gas condensate, amounted to 274 million tons of gas--139 billion cubic metres.

The volume of consumer services increased by 6.8 per cent in general in the republic and by 6.9 per cent in the countryside. The six-month plan was fulfilled.

317,000 new well-appointed flats with a total area of 15.8 million square metres were built on the means of the state and housing cooperatives. Besides, a great number of flats and individual houses were built by collective farms and people on their own money and on state credits.

An extensive programme of measures of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources was carried out. Efforts were continued to stop the discharge of industrial effluents into the Black, Azov, Baltic and Caspian Seas, into the Lake of Baykal and other inland waters of the Russian Federation.

52 million people study at various levels. 1.2 million specialists began work in the national economy.

Medical services and organized rest and recreation of the population extended.

POWER MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON RENEWABLE ENERGY

PM291455 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 22 July carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Energy of the Future Created Today" by F. Sapozhnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification. Sapozhnikov outlines the recent development of "renewable sources of power," in particular solar energy, and notes that equipping power stations of this type is "complex and costly." In using such sources of energy as thermal springs, Sapozhnikov notes that the "slow pace of geological research work" is a problem and then outlines the advantages wind power, where the "main cause" of delayed development so far is cost of machinery. Sapozhnikov concludes by asserting that the significance of renewable sources of energy "will increase."

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF HARVEST AROUND COUNTRY

LD292232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Summary] "The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that in the collective and state farms of the country grain and pulse crops have been threshed on 35 million hectares. This is slightly less than one-third of the plan. Eighty-two percent of the cereals reaped have been threshed."

Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, stressed that particular efforts are being made in the struggle against harvest losses. Combines and trucks have been hermetically sealed. The rates of harvest exceed those of previous years. They are particularly fast in Stavropolskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts. Deliveries to reception points are growing the the North Caucasus and in many oblasts in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Moldavia.

Further on CSA Report

LD292338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the country grain and pulse crops--not including corn--had been reaped over 35 million hectares and threshed over 29 million hectares by 27 July. Harvesting has started in the fields of all union republics. The mass harvesting of cereals is under way in the farms of the Central Chernozem Region and in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Over 2 million tons of grain crops have already been poured into the state granaries in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Concern about fodder is common to corn-growers and fodder procurers. Specialized sections of farms are undertaking the green harvest at the same time as the reaping and threshing of grain crops.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, in the country as a whole by 27 July sown and natural grasses had been cut over 58 million hectares. Approximately 43.5 million tons of hay had been stockpiled. Farmers have had to lay in the fodder in varying conditions. In the west of the country rains have been hindering work, while in the southern and central regions there has not been a cloud to be seen. In order to lay in high-quality fodder the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are putting all their reserve manpower into action.

More on Harvest

LD300622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Harvesting of early-ripening varieties of barley has begun on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Estonia's southern and western rayons. All fifteen union republics are now engaged in the harvest. Grain and pulse crops have been cut from an area of 35 million hectares in the country as a whole since the beginning of the harvest. This is 29 percent of the plan. Eighty-two percent of harvested grains have been threshed. In the RSFSR, the harvest has arrived on the fields of Khavarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays, Vologodskaya, Kurganskaya and other oblasts. In total, farms in 52 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are harvesting grain crops. In the Ukraine, all oblasts are engaged in the harvest. Nine oblasts in Kazakhstan are harvesting.

In the past week, kolkhozes and sovkhozes around our country have cut grain on 12 million hectares and the pace of harvesting has reached the highest level of all preceding years. The harvest is going especially fast in the zone of the North Caucasus, where many rayons have already completed threshing of cereals. The flow of grain to elevators is growing in the Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don region, in many oblasts in the Ukraine and also in Uzbekistan and Moldavia. However, in Rostovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts, losses of pea and other pulse crops are being permitted due to the harvesting timetable being drawn out.

Flax harvesting is going at a fast pace in Kiyevskaya, Rovenskaya and other oblasts in the Ukraine. Flax-pulling has begun in Belorussia and in the country's biggest flax-sowing oblasts, Kalininskaya and Smolenskaya. Flax has been pulled on almost 100,000 hectares in the country as a whole. This is nine percent of the harvest area. Early potatoes and vegetables are arriving in towns and industrial centres. Berry-picking continues. Harvesting of early varieties of apples has begun.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS 23 Jul

PM291430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review" by O. Pavlov: "Harvesting Tempo Must Ensure High Quality of Fieldwork and Safekeeping of the Entire Harvest"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday 20 July, grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) had been cut from 22.7 million hectares in the country and threshed on 14.3 million hectares--63 percent of the amount cut.

The front of work has advanced 500-800 km north during the week, and grain crops have been cut on over 10 million hectares and threshed on 8 million hectares; in the RSFSR they have been cut on 4.9 million hectares and threshed on 3.3 million; in the Ukraine the respective figures are 4.4 million hectares and 3.7 million hectares. The farms of 12 union republics, 36 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, 25 oblasts of the Ukraine and 9 oblasts of Kazakhstan are bringing in the harvest.

Two good events of the past week: The grain growers of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast sold the state 1 million tons of grain each. A week ago in our agricultural review we reported that almost 250,000 tons of Kuban grain had reached the granaries. In the past week over 100,000 tons were dispatched every day. This attests to the good organization of work and the efficiency of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method of harvesting, which, adapted to specific conditions, is now being used in virtually all zones which are carrying out the harvest.

If we are speaking of where the harvest is now underway, there is the Moscow area and its southern regions, Belorussia, the Orenburg area, Tataria, and Kuybyshevskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. True, so far little has been harvested here. The rate at which work is developing should be quicker.

Here is an important factor. Despite the fact that in a number of regions the grain and pulse crops have ripened 10-12 or 15 days earlier than is traditional, the harvesting rates are now much more rapid than in previous summers. Of course, objective reasons dictated by this year's very strange summer are having an effect. Judge for yourselves. After the winter crops' quite successful wintering, in a number of the regions where they cultivated there was no rainfall for 60-70 days. These regions include the south Ukraine, Volga Region, Central Chernozem, and a number of regions of the southwest Urals and Siberia. Yet there was heavy rainfall in the North Caucasus. Nonetheless this is no explanation for the rather slow tempo of work in a number of the country's regions. The weather in those regions where the harvest is under way is not bad, yet there could be more good results in production.

The first weeks of the harvest revealed several new aspects of the application of the Ipatov method of organizing work. More attention used to be paid at local level to the quantitative aspect of organizing harvesting and transportation complexes and sections. That was correct, for people had to be merged into unified collectives interested in a good end result. Now there is the new qualitative aspect, which involves eliminating, in an organized manner, the weak links in the harvesting complexes, and introducing more extensively the progressive work-stint method or work and progressive technology in fulfilling every operation. In addition the harvesting complexes, under present conditions, are called on to maneuver very flexibly and with great mobility depending on the state of the grain crops and the weather, to lose no time, and not to forget the quality of work.

As for the regions which have not yet embarked on the harvest, it may be noted that there remain favorable prospects for the harvest on the Kazakh virgin land. In this connection we must evidently once again (although IZVESTIYA has already written about this) remind interested organizations and departments that as of 20 July many combines and tractors in Kazakhstan were not ready to go out onto the fields. It is planned to send people and equipment there. But of course the machinery on the local kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be put in order. The matter hinges on the shortage of spare parts (the machine builders and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture) and the poor quality of repair of machinery (the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and farms with a poor repair base).

Concern for completing the grain crop harvest within tight schedules and without losses also has a second, no less important, aspect: It is inextricably linked with the creation of a firm fodder base for stockraising.

On the Don, for instance, IZVESTIYA correspondent G. Gubanov reports, along with the cultivation of late-summer crops--sorghum, soybeans, rape and root fodder crops--special attention has been paid to the cultivation of corn using industrial methods. Such sowings cover an area of 238,000 hectares on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovksaya Oblast. On the basis of the plants' development and condition specialists have already determined that the Don farms can and must harvest at least 850,000 tons of dry corn grain. The harvest of this valuable crop is not far off.

However, this year too the collectives of mechanized links are running up against last year's problems: There is a shortage of the latest models of combines for harvesting the cobs. The corn harvesting complexes' poor provision with transportation facilities, especially motor vehicles, is causing even greater alarm. Yes, over 42,000 motor vehicles are now working on the harvesting and transportation of grain on the Don. Yet in mid-August a good half of these will leave the oblast and will be transferred to other regions to ship other freight.

Obviously the coordinating organs and automotive transportation and agriculture ministries should right now examine particularly painstakingly the questions of providing motor transportation for the farms of the Don and indeed the entire North Caucasus, where a good corn harvest is ripening.

A substantial factor in the present grain harvest is that the simultaneous ripening of winter, spring and pulse crops is to be observed everywhere. The fact that it has begun early also opens up an opportunity for removing the remains of stubble from the fields and preparing well, in compliance with the yardsticks of agricultural technology, for the winter sowing. Special consideration must be given to this in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where many farms frequently fail to keep to the optimum periods for sowing winter crops.

Fodder procurement is continuing. The weather is favoring this work in many regions of the country--like the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics and the Non-Chernozem Zone, for instance.

Those local soviet and economic organs which have now gambled on procuring hay, even if they are reducing the volume of cured hay and gross silage laid in, are taking the right road in the present situation. The hay this year on the country's European territory, given correct procurement methods, is notable for its high quality.

Last year quite a lot of fodder was prepared, in quantitative terms. However, it emerged later that the fodder quality was very poor in some places. This year it is precisely to quality that close attention is being paid. It is being checked on the spot far more than before. As a result, it has been determined that on the farms 81 percent of hay is in the first and second classes of quality.

The main task today, USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists believe, is to increase the tempo of all fieldwork, to carry it out comprehensively, to a high standard, and to close all channels for losses of the produce which has been cultivated.

SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS ROLE OF SCIENCE IN PRODUCTION

PM291326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 81 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first scretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee: "Increasing the Productive Force of Science"]

[Text] Among the large-scale, crucial tasks put forward for the 11th 5-Year Plan by the 26th CPSU Congress, a very important place is occupied by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the development of science as the fundamental basis of that progress. "Nobody needs convincing of the great significance of science," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in the Central Committee report to the congress. "The Communist Party proceeds on the basis that it is simply inconceivable to build a new society without science." The 26th party congress clearly determined that the development of science and technology must be subordinated to a greater extent to the resolution of the economic and social tasks of Soviet society, the acceleration of the economy's transfer onto a footing of intensification and the improvement of social production efficiency.

The consistent utilization of the mighty potential already attained by Soviet science, its dynamic development on all salients and the strengthening of ties with production--these are always subjects of special attention and concern on the part of party committees and soviets in our republic and in the country as a whole.

The Ukrainian SSR, as for all our country's fraternal republics, has a ramified network of research institutions. In the last 5-year plan period alone 25 scientific research institutes and branches were created, including 5 within the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences system. Remarkable scientific cadres are working fruitfully in the republic. Some 195,800 scientific workers are working in scientific institutions and VUZes, of whom 4,800 are doctors and 58,000 are candidates of sciences. In all, the numbers of people employed in science and in providing services for it is comparable with the numbers of industrial production personnel employed in one of the republic's base sectors, the coal industry. Consequently science in our republic has already become one of the major national economic sectors, and in present-day conditions it is developing primarily along an intensive path.

And the productive force of science is increasing constantly. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of scientific research, experimental and design and technological work increased 50 percent. Every year an average of more that 11,000 scientific and technical developments were introduced--50 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. Some 8,700 enterprises, shops and sectors were comprehensively mechanized and automated and 12,500 mechanized flow and automated production lines and 409 automated control systems were commissioned. About 300,000 workers were transferred from manual to mechanized labor. The series production of 4,800 new types of output was assimilated and the use of efficient designs and materials was extended. About 90 percent of the increase in national income was obtained through increased labor productivity in the sphere of material production, and the labor of nearly 3 million people was saved. Savings resulting from the utilization of the achievements of science and technology in industry exceeded R4 billion.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the very appearance of scientific institutions has begun to display substantially new features reflecting the consistent orientation toward the maximum possible practical return on research. It may be said that there has also been a certain psychological reorientation among scientists and that their sense of civic responsibility has increased for the future of science and the utilization of the results of its achievements for man's benefit. The Ukrainian Academy of Science's experience of work to increase the efficiency of scientific research and speed up the utilization of its results in practice, and also to create new technologies on the basis of fundamental research has been highly assessed by the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

The Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding was mentioned at the 26th party congress among leading scientific collectives which are successfully resolving the tasks of integrating science with production.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic government are constantly devoting attention to the work of scientific institutions, to extending their base, strengthening science's links with production and also improving the control of scientific and technical progress. The Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, in addition to exercising control over scientific and technical progress by means of purposeful planning of the republic's national economic development, also exercises leadership over the organization of scientific research into fundamental scientific and technical problems and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. Appropriate structural subunits have been created within the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan for this purpose.

Overall leadership and monitoring of the work of ministries and departments in speeding up scientific and technical progress in the republic's national economy is carried out by one of the deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, who is also head of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on questions of scientific and technical progress and the interdepartmental council on improving national economic management.

Correspondingly, in all the republic's oblasts, leadership on questions of the development of science and technology and the introduction of their achievements into production is entrusted to one of the deputy chairmen of the oblispolkom. The work of the standing commissions of oblast and city soviets for the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and leading experience into the national economy has become more active and purposeful. The role of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in developing fundamental research has also increased, as has that of its scientific centers in resolving regional problems.

The implementation of the bold, innovative plans outlined by the party congress is no simple or easy matter. It requires an unremitting, creative quest, the mobilization of all our spiritual and material potential and a radical change in attitude to the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

The point is that a leading direction in the activity of the republic's Academy of Sciences and VUZes, alongside the deepening of fundamental research, should be the development of progressive technologies, modern complexes and systems of machinery and tools and new materials. Their creation--and, most important, their rapid introduction into practice--requires the intensification of scientific research, more efficient collaboration between science and production, the further development and deepening of the targeted program approach and the formation and implementation of targeted comprehensive programs. That is the imperative demand made by life.

Targeted scientific, technical and socioeconomic programs for the 11th 5-Year Plan in the republic have already been formulated on three levels--republican, sector and regional. Six republican comprehensive programs have been approved in order to resolve a number of urgent tasks in the power industry, the coal and metallurgical industries and agriculture. And--this is very important--organs have been set up to monitor their implementation. Coordinating councils have been formed to this end. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have appointed deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers as leaders of the programs.

One of the basic targets of the republican Energegokompleks program, alongside the development of the nuclear power industry, is to improve the fuel and energy balance by reducing the proportion of oil used as a fuel and increasing the proportion of coal. At the same time it is planned to make wider use of coal as a valuable organic raw material, to which end it is proposed to implement concrete measures to create efficient methods of obtaining products from thorough processing of coal, particularly liquid hydrocarbons and fuel gas.

As the scale of social production increases, the problem of supplying it with energy becomes increasingly acute. That is why, as well as implementing a tough policy of thrift in energy resources, it is becoming particularly urgent to seek new energy sources and create energy-saving technologies. The 26th CPSU Congress discussed the need for wider application of continuous steel smelting in metallurgical production. This technique makes it possible not only to increase the output of useful metal and improve its quality, but also to reduce energy expenditure per unit output by more than 75 percent. These are the techniques we need today.

In the development of new types of machinery and equipment, another necessity is a reduction in their relative consumption of materials and energy. No new article should enter production without these levels being observed. It was stressed with particular force at the party congress that our economy must be economical. The implementation of this 26th CPSU Congress demand is a matter for the whole party and the whole people--that is how the matter is put in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, adopted recently, "On Stepping Up Work in Saving and Ensuring Rational Utilization of Raw Material, Fuel, Energy and Other Material Resources." There are reserves for saving resources at every enterprise. For instance, if you can find means of reducing fuel expenditure by only 1 gram per hour for each horsepower of a motor's capacity, with the pool of internal combustion engines existing in the country the fuel saving will total nearly 1 million tons of fuel a year. And if observance of the thrift policy is chiefy an organizational task, the creation of revolutionary, economical technologies, modern machinery, devices and equipment and new materials is above all a scientific task. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences scientists have already done solid scientific groundwork here. It is only necessary to implement concrete measures to embody this groundwork in real material-saving and energy-saving technologies during the current 5-year plan.

"It is machine building," L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th party congress, "which can, above all, fling open the door to the new." The "Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development provide for the output of machine building and metalworking products to increase by at least 40 percent by 1985. At the same time only 14-17 percent more rolled ferrous metal will be produced than in 1980. In this connection great significance is attached to questions of improving metal quality, creating new types of compound and powder materials and progressive metalworking techniques, extending the utilization of plastics and so forth. The republican "metal" and "materials-intensiveness" comprehensive programs are directed toward resolving these tasks.

The highest aim of our party's policy and practical activity has been and remains to further improve Soviet people's well-being. This will be promoted considerably by the food program now being elaborated in the country. The "agricultural complex" and "sugar" scientific and technical programs have been formulated in the republic. Scientists at the academy and VUZes have proposed new means of improving the quality and reducing losses of agricultural products. At the same time considerable laggardness has been noted in the development of biotechnologies, in particular as regards the production of edible and fodder proteins, vitamins and so forth, and also progressive technologies for processing agricultural products. For instance, considerable losses of potatoes are tolerated in storage and utilization. As a result additional land areas are used and labor and resources are expended because efficient techniques and equipment for processing potatoes to make semi-finished and finished products are underdeveloped. Of course, the creation of such technologies in a very short space of time is only possible through close collaboration among scientists attached to the academy, VUZes and sector research institutes and agricultural specialists.

In present-day demographic conditions the problem of rational utilization of manpower is particularly urgent. The "labor" comprehensive program has therefore been formulated in the republic, implementation of which will make it possible to save the labor of 3.9 million people by means of reducing manual labor, improving the training of skilled workers, introducing mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes, including the wide use of automatic manipulators, and so forth.

The successful implementation of this program will be largely determined by the activity of social scientists, who are called upon to help make maximum use of all social factors for economic growth. Today particular significance is attached to the elaboration and implementation of scientifically substantiated proposals on ways of further increasing labor productivity, improving the sectorial structure of social production and the mechanism for the control of scientific and technical progress, optimizing the agro-industrial complex and improving the organization of work and consumption monitoring. These are a few questions which are, so to speak, basic in nature.

The resolution of the tasks mentioned and of other key national economic tasks demands an improvement in the organization of the scientific quest itself, an intensification of scientific research and the strengthening of the links between science and production. In this connection the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress and the republican party aktiv meeting stressed the need for accelerated development of the experimental and production base of science, and also improvement of the activity of planning and design and technological institutes. The organizations concerned are instructed to elaborate concrete proposals. But today I would like to raise questions on a rather different plane. For instance, are the directions of scientific research always best? Are the problems which arise resolved sufficiently comprehensively? Are all reserves utilized here? I do not think that these questions can be answered uniformly.

The development of science is, of course, a complex, multifaceted process. Probably every direction of scientific work has its ups and downs. Certain traditions have become established in the scientific quest. Traditions in science are, of course, a good thing. But the time comes when a traditional direction of scientific work which has been developed over years gradually loses its relevance and often becomes a hindrance to new developments. After all, if every major scientist holds stubbornly on to a topic chosen long ago (often in his youth) or concerns himself for decades with one and the same problem without tangible results, there will be nobody to concern themselves with new tasks. Therefore it is important for questions associated with updating the range of scientific problems studied and improving the effectiveness of developments to be constantly at the center of the attention of scientists' councils and scientific collectives' party organizations.

Unfortunately, some scientists and, on occasions, entire institutes frequently aim in their work not to create fundamentally new equipment and technology but to selectively improve what has already been assimilated. They choose for themselves the small, limited and, it must be said, easier tasks. Overlapping and duplication in research has not yet been eradicated. Clearly, scientific collectives need to consciously focus efforts on areas where they occupy leading positions. As well as institute specialization we need more comprehensive research, we need to eliminate overlapping and trivial research and to work on the solution of really major problems which are important for science itself and which exercise a truly revolutionary influence on the development of scientific and technical progress.

Therefore, ministries and departments which have charge of scientific institutions must consider the national economy's needs and act more boldly when it comes to setting individual institutes or groups of institutes important specific tasks and must name the bodies which are to solve the tasks and the timeframe for their solution. Undoubtedly this will require more aroit handling of cadres and resources, the creation of mobile scientific groups and the selection of leaders capable, by virtue of their scientific authority and organizational ability, of ensuring the implementation of the set tasks.

I would like to dwell in particular on the role of leaders in the scientific collective. Our science has always had a reputation for outstanding scholars, has had and still has acknowledged authorities in various spheres of knowledge. However, these days major scientific work is done by large collectives.

They are formed around eminent scientists who are, so to speak, generators of scientific ideas, genuine organizers of scientific creativity. These qualities are especially important when carrying out big targeted programs.

The molding of the scholar who is a scientific organizer is one of the most important tasks, a task of true state importance. This leader must be distinguished not only by great scientific authority but also by clear-cut civic and party positions and a deep understanding of his duties and responsibilities to the party and the people. The scientist and organizer, who relies in his work on party and public organizations, must be able to unite the collective and create in it the requisite psychological climate and an atmosphere of scientific quest wherein every worker's knowledge, experience and abilities are used to the full. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are endeavoring to ensure that party, soviet and economic organs raise cadres of this kind and create the most favorable conditions for our scientists' highly productive and creative labor.

A very important condition of the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress demand on accelerating scientific and technical programs is collaboration between different scientific detachments and genuine integration between science and production. At the present time creative ties between scientists at academic institutions, VUZes and sector institutes are often not sufficiently bound up with the rapid solution of key scientific and practical tasks. In our view, collectives occupying leading positions in the solution of urgent problems should play a much bigger part in developing close ties and coordinating actions. It is their job to help surmount interdepartmental barriers, especially as the results of collaboration between sector and academic scientific institutions are many and splendid.

Take the creative collaboration between the all-union scientific research and technical design institute of the pipe industry and academy institutions. It enriches both sides and actively helps to bridge the gap between the forefront of scientific research and the actual practical implementation of ideas. This kind of collaboration increases the strength of scientific collectives.

As for collaboration between scientific and production collectives in attaining the ultimate goal, the initiative must come, of course, from ministries and departments in the first place. Therefore, in the 11th 5-Year Plan we expect wider and more effective collaboration from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the southern branch of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and republic sector ministries and departments. It would be fair to say that the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium is displaying a genuinely creative approach to the solution of tasks relating to improving the effectiveness of scientific research and strengthening its ties with the practice of communist building. The work of this republican scientific headquarters is notable for its innovative approach, initiative, high sense of responsibility and intolerance of unoriginality and complacency.

The republic is devoting a lot of attention to finding ways of ensuring the speediest introduction of the results of scientific research into production. Practice shows that the most effective way is for scientific collectives to participate in the solution of specific scientific and technical problems within the framework of state plans for the economic and social development of the country and the republic and also in the fulfillment of comprehensive targeted programs. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences is to carry out over 1,000 assignments within the framework of programs laid down by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology for the machine tool building, computer, ferrous metallurgy, coal, electrical engineering and other industrial sectors. Ukrainian Academy of Sciences institutes are also actively participating in the fulfillment of republic scientific and technical programs approved by the Ukrainian Gosplan.

Certain forms of ties between science and production have proved to be of value: the organization of joint activity between Ukrainian Academy of Sciences institutes and union and republic ministries under joint plans for scientific research and application, work in the interests of associations and large enterprises in accordance with comprehensive scientific and technical programs, and the creation of sector laboratories.

A new form of scientific and technical collaboration has also been developed: creative contracts between the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the republic's oblasts. Contracts were concluded first with Zaporozhskaya and Nikolayevskaya Oblasts and subsequently with the city of Kiev and the oblasts in the regions covered by the Donetskiy, western, Pridneprovskiy, northwest, northeast and southern scientific centers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Their fulfillment helps to step up science's influence on the solution of topical tasks concerned with the development of large regions.

The recent Ukrainian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution aimed at increasing the effectiveness of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences scientific centers' activity in the system of scientific and technical progress management imparted new impetus to work on strengthening cooperation between scientists and production workers. This resolution essentially completed the formation of the regional structure of scientific and technical progress management in the republic. Its basic components are Ukrainian Academy of Sciences scientific centers, whose activity covers all republican oblasts. The active participation of obkoms, the Kiev Gorkom and soviets in the formation and development of this type of link between science and production is the guarantee of successful work by scientific centers and of high results from Ukrainian Academy of Sciences creative contracts with the republic's oblasts.

A considerable number of developments result from socialist pledges and contracts on socialist collaboration between scientists and designers and production collectives. Having joined in all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan targets, the collective of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding adopted stepped-up pledges aimed at more effective utilization of scientific potential and faster creation and adoption of fundamentally new techniques and equipment, machinery systems and tools. Scientists, engineers, workers and employees at the institute, in conjunction with a number of the country's industrial enterprises, outlined plans for introducing into production, in excess of the plan, at least 70 progressive developments in the field of welding and specialized electrometallurgy. They called for widespread socialist competition between scientific and production collectives, the motto to be "An Alliance of Creative Thought and Creative Labor for the Accelerated Creation and Adoption of New Equipment and Technology." Attaching great importance to questions of further strengthening links between science and production, a variety of organizational and mass political work is currently being done in the republic to fully support and disseminate this valuable initiative.

Party committees are devoting a lot of attention to further improving the work of scientific institutions' primary party organizations and to increasing their influence on the life and activity of collectives. More than 82,000 communists are currently working in Ukrainian Academy of Sciences scientific institutions and VUZes alone. The overwhelming majority of the republic's academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, three-fourths of the doctors and one-half of the candidates of sciences are communists. This powerful detachment of communist scientists can handle a task of any complexity. They play the decisive role in establishing an atmosphere of creativity in scientific collectives, in mobilizing forces for the solution of topical tasks relating to improving the effectiveness of scientific research and accelerating scientific and technical progress. This is very important, since it is well known that any serious undertaking, especially a new one, requires wide public support.

Scientists also bear a great deal of responsibility in connection with the fact that they are called upon actively to propagate the achievements of science and technology among the broad masses of working people. This is extremely important and necessary not only in terms of accelerating technical progress but also in terms of enriching spiritual culture, enhancing society's intellectual potential and strengthening the materialist world outlook.

Science today is a tremendous productive force, and the republic's party organizations are seeking to ensure that it operates at full power for the good of the people, for communism.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1284 SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD300746 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jul, TASS--The Soviet Union launched Wednesday an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1284. Onboard scientific equipment is designated for continuing research into the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the following parametres: The initial period of revolution is 88.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 270 km, the minimum distance is 195 km, the inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

UPCOMING MISSILE LAUNCHES TO PACIFIC REPORTED

LD291436 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 29 Jul 81

[TASS announcement]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul, TASS--Launchings of carrier-rockets to Pacific-Ocean areas are to be carried out in the USSR in the period of August 1 to 10, this year. The areas are limited to the following circumferences:

With a radius of 100 nautical miles with the center having the coordinates of 34 degrees 30 minutes north and 171 degrees 10 minutes east;

With a radius of 50 nautical miles with the centre having the coordinates of 17 degrees 14 minutes north and 173 degrees 36 minutes east.

TASS is authorised to state that to ensure safety the Government of the USSR is requesting the governments of other states which use the sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to instruct appropriate bodies to keep ships and planes out of the areas and the air space over them every day from six a.m. to seven p.m. local time.

USTINOV ORDER OF DAY MARKING NAVY DAY ANNIVERSARY

PM300809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 190" dated 26 July 1981, Moscow]

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants:

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, admirals and generals!

Comrade defense industry workers!

Navy veterans!

DOSAAF naval school students, young sailors!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Navy Day. This holiday is being celebrated in the atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm generated by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are working selflessly to implement the party's plans and fulfill the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Leninist foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state enjoys nationwide approval and support. This consistently peace-loving and firm course counters the policy of aggression and military adventures which bellicose militarist circles headed by U.S. imperialism are pursuing.

In this complex international situation the Navy personnel, like all Armed Forces servicemen, are rallying even more closely around the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by that loyal Leninist and outstanding fighter for communism and peace, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet sailors are persistently increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of units, ships and formations and are reliably standing guard over communist creation. They are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty and vigilantly safeguarding the inviolability of the motherland's sea borders.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday--USSR Navy Day!

I wish the Navy personnel further successes in improving combat skill, enhancing combat readiness, and strengthening their discipline and organization.

I wish the defense industry and shipbuilding industry workers new achievements in work to supply modern warships and armaments for the Navy.

I wish the DOSAAF naval schools and young sailors the successful mastering of naval specialities and the persistent formation in themselves of the qualities necessary for service in the Navy.

To mark USSR Navy Day I order that:

Today, 26 July, at 2100, festive firework displays be held in our motherland's capital, the Hero-City of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, and the Hero-Fortress of Brest, and in the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland--the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Navy!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

SMIRNOV INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET, U.S. NAVIES

PM291203 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jul 81 pp 1, 10

[Special correspondent N. Mar interview with Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Navy, pegged to USSR Navy Day: "Seamen, Ships, Oceans"]

[Excerpt] [Question] You mention the U.S. military.... In an attempt to step up international tension the U.S. imperialists and their naval strategists are declaring nearly all seas and oceans zones of U.S. "national interests." What have you to say about that?

[Answer] Indeed, recently the whole world has witnessed the aggressive and dangerous policy of U.S. imperialism, which has the amazing nerve and impudence to declare particular areas of the world ocean zones of U.S. interests. The well-known U.S. commentator R. Burt wrote: Washington has now decided that no part of the world falls outside the sphere of U.S. interests. U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman said that the aim of U.S. naval strategy is to "rebuff the Soviet Union in all the oceans...."

These ideas were summed up, at Senate level, by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. He believes that the United States must be ready to enter into war today in order to protect its world interests.

What can you say about statements like that? The world ocean is the cradle of civilization. Since olden days it has facilitated cooperation among the peoples. I am convinced that no sensible person in the history of navigation has ever conceived of the Atlantic Ocean belonging, say, exclusively to Portugal or Senegal, with the Pacific being the private domain of the United States or Japan.... Yet there are people who make this ambitious "viewpoint" a feature of state policy. You may report that such opinions are generally only expressed by people who have lost touch with reality, who have fallen into a sort of trance.... Maybe I will agree with that. But such "politicians" do exist, alas....

[Question] We know that the United States has massed in the Indian Ocean a force of warships of a size not seen since World War II. It is reported that the Americans intend to set up an operational 5th fleet in the area. How would you describe these actions?

[Answer] Certainly, the United States has deployed a large grouping of naval forces in the Indian Ocean, including two aircraft carriers with escort ships and an amphibious formation. They are massed in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf and coordinate actions with detachments of British and French warships in the area.

This assault grouping, which has nuclear weapons and around 200 aircraft on board aircraft carriers, poses a real threat to our country's southern regions.

Moreover, on Diego Garcia the Americans have set up a major naval and air force base and have concluded agreements on the use of a whole series of ports and naval and air force bases on the Arabian Peninsula, in East Africa and in Australia which assist the U.S. Navy and Air Force in the performance of their traditional gendarme functions of stifling the national liberation movement in the countries of the area.

Here we have, on the one hand, a desire to have control of oil extraction and refining and the oil routes in the Persian Gulf zone. On the other hand, it is an attempt to reverse the revolution in Iran and extinguish hotbeds of the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East, in east Africa and in Southeast Asia. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism's policy is surely illustrated by the breakdown, through its fault, of talks between the USSR and the United States on limiting the military presence in the Indian Ocean and talks on declaring this theater a peace zone.

Since they are concerned about the country's security and about the maintenance of world peace, our party and government are bound to note the dangerous maneuvers by the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean, which are a danger to peace. All this makes us keep a keen eye on the intrigues and activity of imperialist circles in the area.

[Question] Obviously you are well aware, Comrade Admiral, that Western propaganda organs are putting a lot of effort and resources into propagating the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and of our Navy's "aggressive plans...."

[Answer] Let us see who stands to gain from the fanning of the "Soviet military threat" myth. Every dollar invested by the United States in the military-economic sphere gives the entrepreneur 1.5 times more profit than a dollar invested in the civilian economy. It is curious that, of the 169 corporations in the U.S. military industrial complex (according to information published in 1977), 94 obtained 50-percent profits, 49 obtained more than 100 percent and 26 obtained profits of between 200 and 2,000 percent. I am reminded here of K. Marx' words to the effect that with profits of 50 percent capitalists are more than prepared to rack their brains, with profits of 100 percent they break all human laws and with profits of 300 percent there is no crime they would not risk committing, except for fear of the gallows.

Here we see former U.S. Secretary of State J. Dulles' recipe being followed: "To force the country to bear the burden associated with the content of powerful armed forces (read--and the provision of fabulous profits for the military-industrial complex)...it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to that of a wartime situation. You have to create the idea of an external threat." Hence we have in the United States and in other imperialist states the fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" and the arms race, along with an accumulation of nuclear potential.

According to U.S. estimates, U.S. naval forces were used 177 times during the 1946-75 period alone for interference in other states' internal affairs. You don't have to be a specialist to be able to see and appreciate the striking contrast between the activities of the Soviet and U.S. Navies. I repeat, our Soviet seamen have never had aggressive plans. This is natural. It stems from the peace-loving, Leninist policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government; a policy resolutely confirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress. The world cannot sit back and await the fate of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The world and its people must live!

ADMIRAL SOROKIN CRITICIZES U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

PM291136 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy, under the rubric "26 July Is USSR Navy Day": "Motherland's Combat Pennants"]

[Excerpt] The United States is building up its naval potential at a frenzied rate. It has frequently used its naval forces to implement gendarme functions.

That was what happened in Korea and Indochina, in many conflicts in the Near East, the Hindustan region, Latin America, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone and other parts of the world. And today, close to Iran's shores, on the approaches to the Persian Gulf, the largest grouping of U.S. ships since World War II has been deployed, including strike aircraft carriers and nuclear cruisers. This show of strength was undertaken to return to the cold war times and to the use of military might wherever U.S. imperialist interests meet with opposition.

It is in this key that we should view the United States' adoption of a new naval program. The program provides for an increase in the U.S. Navy from 450 surface ships to 600 and an increase in the number of aircraft carrier formations from 12 to 15. The building and deployment of strategic submarines with the new Trident missile, the creation of new military bases in the Arabian Peninsula and east Africa, and a number of other aggressive actions attest that U.S. imperialism is continuing persistently to implement its hegemonistic claims and is seeking to declare regions of the world's ocean thousands of miles from U.S. borders to be "the zone of its vital interests." In fueling tension and indulging in overt saber-rattling, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese leadership, which aligns itself with them, are grossly flouting the fundamental interests of mankind, undermining detente and playing with the fire of nuclear war.

Throughout its history the Soviet state has constantly and convincingly demonstrated its loyalty to Lenin's ideals of peace and good neighborliness among the peoples. This humane policy, according with the aspirations of all mankind, was again graphically demonstrated at the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the adoption of the appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples attest to our motherland's determination to defend the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Here, taking into account the aggressive intentions of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, our motherland and the other socialist countries have been obliged to take the necessary steps to safeguard their own security. These steps include the creation of a modern ocean-going navy capable of curbing potential aggression from the direction of the ocean and where necessary delivering a retaliatory strike. "Under conditions where the NATO countries have powerful offensive weapons on the sea," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "we must think of appropriate defense in this sphere too. We have created our own ocean-going navy, which can fulfill the tasks of this defense."

The creation of a powerful modern navy may rightly be regarded as an outstanding exploit by our people. The emergence of modern ships and aircraft, the development and production of new power plants and weapons, communications and control systems demanded a tremendous expenditure of efforts and energy, persistent searching and creative inspiration on the part of many collectives of scientists and designers, engineers and workers. It is with profound respect and gratitude that the sailors treat the selfless work of the shipbuilders, defense industry workers and all Soviet people who create the material and technical base of our Navy. On our holiday we bring them our words of thanks.

Our motherland now has a powerful nuclear-missile ocean-going navy capable of reliably safeguarding its state interests at sea. It has incorporated the sophisticated achievements of nuclear power engineering and missile building, radioelectronics and shipbuilding and other achievements of scientific and technical progress, which constitute a firm basis for all the systems and arms complexes of submarines, surface ships, aircraft and naval infantry. The Navy's missile-carrying and ASW aircraft have great combat potential. The naval infantry is perfecting its skill. The Soviet Navy threatens no one, but it is always ready to defend reliably the interests of the fatherland and the entire socialist community and to cool the ardor of those who love military adventures and of the enemies of peace and the peoples' security.